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## The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

**Biggest Banks to Buy Bonds**

**Dr. Woolley Wakes Up Geneva**

**Grandi Appeals to Statesmen**

**Herriot Has Helm in France**

**Greece Loses Newest Cabinet**

**Baseball World Has Big News**

NEW YORK CITY sees Wall Street form its own $100,000,000 company to buy and profit on securities which the public is too timid to hold. Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. is president of this new American Securities Investing Corporation, and 20 of the largest banks participate in it. President Lamont denies that the corporation's object is mainly to "rescue" or to "stabilize" the bond market. He says as business men they are putting up their capital to purchase sound securities that are selling far below actual worth. They plan with patience to reap large profits. Their buying will doubtless steady the market, but that just isn't its primary purpose. These bankers are not afraid—and they expect to reap the right rewards of the fearless.

* * *

¶ Geneva hears Dr. Mary E. Woolley, American delegate, shake up the Disarmament Conference with her maiden speech. She tells the committee on moral disarmament a better thing is moral leadership. Her broadside is directed against Poland's proposal of censorship for the press, cinema, theater and letters. Backed by British Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Dr. Woolley pleads with the delegates not to attempt to curb freedom of political thought. She would let men speak out because honest differences of opinion are good things—they are good for the world.

* * *

¶ Italy listens while Foreign Minister Dino Grandi makes a powerful appeal to world statesmen for a united front of good will and comradeship. He declares the leaders can if they will solve the problems of reparations, war debts, economic reconstruction and disarmament. He opposes the French proposal which does not reduce arms but tries merely to repress war. World problems he finds very serious, but that men can solve them if they will—if they will with good will.

* * *

¶ France passes under a Government of the Left as Premier Edouard Herriot assumes office. Most of the ministers in the new Cabinet have been excluded from chief rôles during the past four years, so new ideas if not changed policies are anticipated. Premier Herriot, who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, will represent France in the Lausanne reparations session. No longer leader of the Opposition, he now changes his fighting tactics—defending what, since 1928, he has steadfastly attacked.

* * *

¶ Greece sees its new Cabinet resign after nine days in office. Premier Papanastassiou tells the Chamber the Government's plans, the Chamber attaches too many reservations to its support, and the new ministers call it no game and hand in their regrets. So venerable Eleutherios Venizelos, who recently resigned the Premiership he has held so often, must come back to form a Cabinet or to direct one of his lieutenants in doing so. Mr. Venizelos thought he was through with shaping Greek policies—but Greek policies weren't through with shaping him.

* * *

¶ American baseball finds more happening in one day than it can think about. Mr. John J. McGraw, after leading the New York Giants for 30 years and deeply influencing the national sport, unexpectedly resigns and turns his pilot job over to First Baseman Bill Terry. On the same momentous afternoon Mr. Henry Louis Gehrig, first baseman of the Yankees, while playing the Athletics at Philadelphia, bats out four home runs in a row—the first instance of such an appalling thing in big league baseball in 36 years. Fandom gives welcome to the week-end—it needs hours of real respite in which to zigzag back to normal.

* * *

¶ Toronto learns that 33 per cent of male newspaper readers and 57 per cent of female readers are drawn by newspaper bargain ads. Papers read to the International Circulation Managers' Association also show that advertisers have found it to be the home circulation rather than the street circulation that has buying capacity, and that the ads getting attention are the attractive ones. The ad text should be concise and so condensed as to give room for an equally important essential—an eyeful of striking illustrations.

* * *

¶ Auckland, N. Z., experiences one of the ironic humors of hard times. One of the Maori tribes, which the white man dispossessed of their land, brings potatoes to feed the needy. Washington shows interest—perhaps poor Lo, the American Indian, will come driving in with a load of things from the farm.

## Maori Tribe Sends Potatoes to Needy

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Auckland, N. Z.

THERE is a touch of irony in two of the consignments of food that have arrived in Auckland city from the country for the unemployed. The Arawa tribe of Maoris, in the Rotorua district, has sent several tons of potatoes for its European brothers in distress.

Seeing that the European has dispossessed the Maori of most of his land, the gift has appealed to the popular imagination.

It was the same tribe that a few months ago on its own initiative surrendered to the Government a percentage of the annual income it receives from the state in compensation for its loss of fishing rights as a contribution to the state in a time of economic distress.

## W. Stuart Booth Named Associate Periodical Editor

### Choice of Former Lecturer Is Announced by Board of Directors

The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed Mr. W. Stuart Booth, C. S. B., of Denver, Colo., an Associate Editor of the Christian Science periodicals.

Mr. Booth is a native of Iowa. In early boyhood he removed to Denver, where he has since made his home. He was educated in the public schools of Denver, after which he engaged in business for a number of years. Through the healing of his father, Mr. Booth's family became interested in Christian Science over thirty-eight years ago, and after that Mr. Booth devoted part of his time to the practice of Christian Science. Over twenty-one years ago he gave up his commercial life, and has since devoted his entire time to Christian Science work. He is a member of The Mother Church, also of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Denver, Colorado, where he has served as First Reader; and he later served as Committee on Publication for the State of Colorado for nine years. Mr. Booth became a teacher of Christian Science following instruction by the Board of Education in the Normal Class of 1919. In June, 1925, he was appointed a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, which position he now resigns to assume his new duties. Mr. Booth will continue to teach in Denver.

## Citizen Forces Join In National Plan To Reduce Costs

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, June 4—Demand for an immediate reduction of $750,000,000 in the federal budget for the next fiscal year, and the establishment of a national organization "to see that said reduction is carried out," was the outcome of the National Conference for the Reduction of the Cost of Government held here June 2 and 3.

This demand, backed by representatives of 568 business and trade organizations in 38 states, is to be presented to the President, members of Congress and the platform committees of the national political parties before the conventions. It protests against the adoption of "any added program of expenditures for public works at this time where it cannot be clearly demonstrated that such expenditures will be productive of savings or earnings adequately justifying the cost."

Mr. Silas H. Strawn, formerly president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, made an eloquent plea for "Courage, Confidence and Faith" in a testing time which is as bad as war itself, he said. Instead of criticizing the members of Congress, Mr. Strawn said, people back home should support them.

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THINGS PRESENT

For the summer visitor to Boston: An article on the Interior Decoration and Antiques page may help you decide what to look for in the museum and in Mrs. Gardner's Fenway Palace.

Summering on "Houseboat Street" for less than staying at home—sounds interesting, doesn't it? Before completing vacation plans it might pay you to read this article on the Architecture, Home Building, Gardens page.

School children, everywhere! Good news! Good news! School report cards have gone modern. The old words "not promoted" no longer appear! By all means, have your parents and your teachers read the good news on the Educational page.

Any question about the pronunciation of "Stalin," "Peniel," "El Dorado," "Pharaoh," "evangel," "authority," etc.? A peek at the Word a Day (Daily Features page) might not do any harm.

AND THINGS TO COME

Another Odell Shepard essay on the Home Forum page Monday. Enough said.

The report of the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church will appear Monday.

Monday, of course, is a big day for the youngsters—the Children's page.

And remember, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By" appears Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.


## Soviet Unions Put State Ahead Of Interests of the Individual

### Diversified Groups Operate Under Direct Control of Ruling Party—Cases of Petty Corruption Found in State and Coöperative Stores

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MOSCOW—The congress of Soviet trade unions, which recently ended its sessions here, after discussing a variety of subjects in which improvement of workers' supply and better means of organizing industry figured prominently, is the first gathering of its kind in three years. During that time there have been substantial changes, both in the size of the trade unions and in the prevalent conception of their proper functions.

The total number of Soviet workers and employees increased from 11,590,000 in 1928 to 18,590,000 in 1931, while the number of enrolled trade union members grew by exactly 50 per cent, from 11,000,000 to 16,500,000.

With a view to greater efficiency and flexibility, the number of trade unions was also substantially increased, and there are now 45 such organizations in the Soviet Union, as against the former 23.

A Soviet trade union is very different in character and functions from an American or British trade union. If one makes due allowance for the difference in Communist and Fascist social and economic conceptions, there are strong points of resemblance between the Soviet and the Fascist national labor organizations. Both are sweepingly inclusive in membership; both discourage instead of encouraging strikes; both set the broad general interests of the state above the direct immediate interests of their members; both are thoroughly under the control of the ruling party, and hence almost a part of the state machinery.

The Communist Party control of the Soviet trade unions has been especially marked since the summary replacement of the former "opportunist" leadership of these organizations, headed by the former president of the Trade Union Council, Mr. Mikhail Tomsky. Formerly it was believed that the trade unions should concern themselves primarily with the protection of the direct interests of the workers in such matters as wages, labor conditions, etc., and leave the problem of managing the industrial enterprises to the directors who are appointed by the state.

This viewpoint is now considered an "opportunist right wing devia-

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## HERRIOT FORMS PARIS CABINET OF RADICALS

### Jeanneney Elected to Presidency of Senate, Succeeding Lebrun

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

PARIS, June 4—The Herriot cabinet formed today consists almost entirely of men who have been excluded from governmental rôles during the past four years.

It thus indicates the decisive change brought about in French politics by last month's general election which transferred control of the Chamber of Deputies from parties of the Right to those of the Left.

M. Edouard Herriot, who since 1928 has been leader of the Opposition in the Chamber, now becomes not only Prime Minister but also Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in this capacity will play an important rôle in the Lausanne and Geneva conferences and in international affairs which bulk so large on the horizon at the moment. The other portfolios are as follows:

Minister of the Interior, Camille Chautemps.

Minister of Justice, Rene Renoult.

Minister of Finance, Louis Germain-Martin.

Minister of the Budget, Maurice Palmade.

Minister of War, Joseph Paul-Boncour.

Minister of Marine, George Leygues.

Minister of Air, Paul Painlevé.

Minister of Education, A. De Monzie.

Minister of Public Works, Edouard Daladier.

Minister of Commerce, Jean Durand.

Minister of Agriculture, Abel Gardey.

Minister of Labor, Albert Dalimier.

Minister of Colonies, Albert Sarraut.

Minister of Health, Justin Godart.

Minister of Pensions, Aime Berthod.

Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, Dr. Henri Queille.

Minister of Merchant Marine, Leon Meyer.

Although it has been obvious for several weeks that M. Herriot would be called to form the next government, President Lebrun could not summon him officially until the Senate and newly elected Chamber of Deputies had chosen their presidents.

M. Bouisson was reëlected to the presidency of the Chamber, a post which he has held for several years and the Senators chose M. Jules Jeanneney to occupy the post held until recently by President Lebrun.

The Herriot ministry, which is drawn almost entirely from the Radical Party with a few adherents from adjoining groups in the Chamber, will make its début before Parliament next Tuesday.

## Concord Granite Industry to Boom

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., June 4—A decided impetus has been given the granite industry in this city with the announcement that Perry Brothers, granite contractors of this city, had received the contract for furnishing Concord granite for the new post-office building addition at Washington.

The local contractors anticipate that from two to three months will be required to prepare specifications of material to be used on the addition, 440 by 150 feet. Drawings for one elevation have been finished and forwarded to Washington for approval.

More than 140 carloads of rough granite will be removed from the Concord quarries and shipped to destination. A considerable quantity of Bethel granite, finished here, will be shipped to Washington.

Mr. L. B. Perry said the award for the low bid of $489,000 would enable him to "employ a full crew of granite workers and quarrymen working at top speed for a year.

## GOV. ROOSEVELT TO GET WALKER CASE AT ONCE

### Seabury Transcript With Citizen Demands for Removal Made Ready

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 4—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt will have before him next week a transcript and analysis of the record concerning the source of Mayor James J. Walker's income and his administration of the city's affairs as unfolded before the Hofstadter joint legislative committee in its inquiry into the Tammany-Walker mayoralty.

This will be the reply of Judge Samuel Seabury, chief inquiry counsel, to the Governor's sharp call upon the committee yesterday "to stop talking and do something." It was not the time, the Governor said, "for political sniping or buck-passing."

Judge Seabury's summation of the evidence in the Walker case will have the backing of both civic and trade groups here, augmented by a growing body of citizen criticism of the Walker-Tammany régime.

The analysis of the Walker case by the inquiry counsel will not in itself constitute a formal demand for the removal of Mayor Walker, but it will be supported by such a demand, based on specific counts, from civic groups. This is the same procedure that was followed in the case of Sheriff Thomas M. Farley, who was removed from office by the Governor.

These groups are today preparing to take the Governor at his word that he is ready to act "definitely, positively and with due promptness" upon evidence in the case, and the determination is to give the Governor plenty of the opportunity he says he wants to act.

Announcement that steps already had been taken to formulate such charges was made by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, civic leader, in a statement late yesterday, confirming news that the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of which Dr. Schieffelin is president, was sounding other civic bodies with a view to getting united action in the ouster move.

Dr. Schieffelin made it clear that the citizen petition "would in no way conflict with the plans of Judge Seabury" and that its dispatch to Albany would wait upon his return Monday from Pennsylvania, where the degree of Doctor of Laws is being conferred upon him today at Washington and Jefferson College.

## GERMANY SETS JULY 17 OR 24 FOR ELECTIONS

### Decree of von Hindenburg Orders Dissolution of Reichstag

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN, June 4—The decree dissolving the Reichstag issued by President von Hindenburg today will result in general elections July 17 or 24.

In a laconic explanation the President declared "the state elections have shown that the composition of the Reichstag no longer corresponds to the will of the people."

At the same time the new cabinet issued its first statement of policy. It proposes a continuance of the Bruening foreign program. Some emergency decrees prepared by the former government to tide over domestic financial difficulties will be adopted.

The statement, however, foreshadows sweeping efforts to reform the Reich administrative and social system. No definite projects are outlined but the Bruening government is severely criticised for failure to carry out reforms of administration, finance and "adaption of living conditions to the poverty of the nation." This last phrase is believed to indicate that the new government plans to reduce wages by permitting the abrogation of wage agreements and possibly a cut in doles.

The statement, couched in the rounded phrases characteristic of prerevolutionary days, depicts the nation facing an "unprecedented spiritual and material crisis."

"The financial foundations of the Reich, Prussia and a majority of all other federal states and communities are shaken," the statement says.

For this condition the Cabinet blames not only the Versailles Treaty and the crisis in world trade, but also the "maladministration of affairs by the parliamentary democracy." This statement is subject to considerable scrutiny because the aristocratic Nationalists composing the new Cabinet represent a class vigorously opposed to parliamentary government.

Changes in the method of caring for the unemployed are foreshadowed in the declaration that the present social insurance system is on the verge of bankruptcy. Post-war governments are criticized for their effort to make the state into "a sort of social welfare agency."

In foreign affairs the Government pledges peaceful coöperation with all nations toward the goal of providing the fatherland with complete equality, political liberty and the possibility of economic recovery.

## Greek Cabinet Resigns After Nine-Day Term

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

ATHENS, June 4—A fresh crisis has suddenly arisen in consequence of the unexpected resignation of the newly formed government of Mr. Alexander Papanastassiou.

The Cabinet, which has only been nine days in office, met in the Chamber yesterday, when Premier Papanastassiou explained his program. This differed little from that of the late Venizelos Government, the chief variations being that it goes further in measures for relief of agrarian classes and labor.

Mr. Venizelos stated the Liberals would support it, subject to various reservations regarding the proposed social insurance bill and fiscal changes affecting agricultural products. One of the points raised by Mr. Venizelos was that the social insurance bill should not be finally voted upon until after the Lausanne conference.

A Cabinet consultation then took place in private and Mr. Papanastassiou subsequently returned to the Chamber and announced the decision to resign on the ground that his Administration was inadequately supported, since the reservations proposed by the majority party would impair the Government's prestige and authority.

## Safety Margins Between Motorcars Are Established by Engineers' Tests

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 4 — How closely behind another may one drive his automobile and yet enjoy a feeling of security? Data compiled by the Pennsylvania Highway Department and set forth as safe margins between vehicles traveling in a single line at various speeds follow: At 30 miles an hour, 71 feet; 35 miles, 90 feet; 40 miles, 113 feet; 45 miles, 138 feet; 50 miles, 167 feet; 55 miles, 198 feet; 60 miles, 233 feet.

These allowances of course presume conditions that prohibit pulling out of a single lane to pass the car ahead. They are based upon a single ten-foot lane of pavement and figured at peak traffic loads, but are averages that the motorist should be prepared in advance to meet, engineers of the American Roadbuilders' Association explain.

If the motor vehicle operator protests that such a stopping distance allowance on city streets would hopelessly reduce traffic capacity, it is argued that these are distances based upon travel in a single traffic lane. That he is able to proceed with comparative safety with a smaller margin than, say, the 71 feet specified at a speed of 30 miles an hour, is because street width enables him to change traffic lanes. Where such flexibility is not permitted, allowance of the stopping margins specified in the table is his reasonable assurance against that increasing type of accident, the rear-end collision.

The association further points out that the white line on highways merits the 100 per cent respect of every motorist. "In its particular field," it says, "the white line is as full of meaning as any red light that ever warned motorists of danger ahead of them.

"As used on curves and hills, the white line performs a double function: it warns the motorist that he cannot see potential dangers ahead, and that he can achieve the greatest possible safety by remaining on that half of the road which the line apportions for his use.

"While being one of the most important traffic symbols, the white line is also one of the greatest money savers to the nation's motorists. It would be decidedly illuminating for the average motorist to pause and reflect what it would cost to eliminate the curves and hills which this simple, inexpensive device makes it possible for him to traverse with safety."

After years of yeoman safety service on rural highways, the white line is now being introduced into municipal traffic control, resulting in freer and safer vehicle movement and increased street traffic, the association says.

## *Democratic Convention Holds Best Promise Again This Year As Source of Dramatic Action*

### *May Recall 16-Day Session That Nominated Davis—Situation Is Similar—Republicans Expected to Nominate Hoover on First Ballot*

PRE-CONVENTION SERIES
*Last of Four Articles*

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The two major conventions this year are to be held in Chicago; the Republican on June 14, the Democratic on June 27. Speculation in Washington is rife as to whether Congress can get through with its business and adjourn in order that the politicians, who make up that body, may attend the convention. If not an adjournment, probably a recess may be taken, for every political convention is largely dominated by Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The Republican convention this year is apt to lack any dramatic qualities. There is but one serious candidate for the nomination—President Hoover, and the number of delegates already pledged to him assures his nomination.

Only twice in the last 50 years has a renomination been denied to a sitting President. It was refused to Chester A. Arthur, who had succeeded to the Presidency through the assassination of Garfield, and to Rutherford B. Hayes, who had to contend with a general impression that he had been fraudulently seated. The cases of Roosevelt and Coolidge, neither one of whom served two full electoral terms, resembled each other in that either one could have had the nomination had he sought it. Roosevelt preferred to turn his succession over to Taft, whom he later fought for reelection, while Coolidge's famous statement, "I do not choose to run," left the field free and resulted in the victory of President Hoover.

It is altogether probable that the President this year will be renominated on the first ballot. That, unfortunately, does not argue tremendous popularity for him. Among politicians he was unpopular at the time of his first nomination, and he has never succeeded in winning their favor. To what extent the vot-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

## WOMEN OPPOSE CENSORSHIP IN ALL ITS FORMS

### Dr. Woolley and Mrs. Ashby Defend Full Freedom at Arms Conference

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

GENEVA, June 4—Censorship in all its forms was today vigorously attacked by Dr. Mary E. Woolley of the American delegation in her maiden speech on the floor of the Disarmament Conference and seconded by Mrs. Corbett Ashby of Britain at the same session of the committee on moral disarmament.

Polish proposals for censorship of the press, cinema, theater and letters again encountered opposition in many delegations who see in them a wider move to curb the freedom of political thought.

Dr. Woolley declared "honest difference of opinion is a good thing for the world" and urged "moral leadership rather than moral disarmament." She called upon the nations for the sake of civilization to blot out economic, political and private selfishness and carve out international relationships on a fresh basis.

Progress in the field of moral disarmament, continued the American delegate, must not be obtained at the expense of inaction in the field of material disarmament, nor must it be allowed to veil restriction and censorship which can never change the course of history.

**Freedom for Leadership**

Mrs. Ashby was even franker in condemning censorship. Britain has partial theater censorship, she said, which is the subject of constant ridicule, and censorship of the films which leaves the Home Office alone satisfied. Disadvantages of free speech are less than the drawbacks of coercion, she declared, adding:

"A thousand years of democratic self-government have not made us in the least inclined to trust a government with control over the thought of its subjects. Freedom is essential to the training of leaders."

A few minutes later a Roumanian delegate in support of Poland's thesis declared freedom of the press was a sacred duty—while opposite to him on the press benches sat the president of the International Association of Journalists accredited to the League of Nations who had been expelled from Roumania.

**Protest Voiced by Belgian**

Protests against censorship were started yesterday by Senator Louis de Brouckère of Belgium. His forceful address—which among other striking statements declared that publication of false news would be lessened if the official press agencies supported by nearly all European governments were suppressed—was aimed directly at the campaign conducted for the past several months by a number of European governments to check various organs of public opinion and free news.

This campaign had its high spots first at Copenhagen when a conference of representatives of press bureaus and agencies met to consider "tendencious news"; second, at Geneva during present discussions of "moral disarmament," and is scheduled for a third chapter this summer at Madrid during the International Radio Conference at which the United States will be represented.

The air committee yesterday published an ambiguous report on its study of the offensive character of aerial weapons. In muddy language the report appears to state that the commission believes air bombardment endangers civilians and makes air armament aggressive. But the countries are unable to agree on defining which aircraft are offensive.

## *Legion of Honor Cross Awarded Mrs. Putnam*

PARIS, June 4 (AP)—Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, only woman to fly across the Atlantic alone, today was awarded the cross of the Legion of Honor.

## GAZE OF PUBLIC BEGINS TO SHIFT TO CONVENTIONS

### Pressing Fiscal Problems Up to Now Have Kept Interest Low

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 4—With the problem of a balanced budget now well on its way to solution as the result of the agreement of conferees on the billion dollar tax bill, debate on the economy measure and decision to bring the Garner relief bill before the House next Tuesday, the attention of the American people will shortly shift back to the task of choosing candidates for the next presidential election.

Ten short days before the opening of the Republican National Convention in Chicago and the beginning of the active campaign for the Presidency, political observers note here an extraordinary absence of political interest up to this time. Rarely has the nation approached the convention stage with less press attention, it is said, and interest is expected to mount shortly.

Commentators here ascribe the apparent apathy to the fiscal emergency, which only lately seems to have been moderated by the rapid action of Congress; and to the fact that party platforms and candidates seem to be pretty well forecast. It is with some foreboding that politicians note the absence of preconvention excitement.

They are asking whether the decision of the voters is made up just as far in advance as the possible party lineups, and whether the nonchalance betokens determination on the one hand "not to change barrels while going over Niagara Falls," as one Hoover supporter put it; or on the other hand a deep dissatisfaction that will express itself in a heavy Democratic protest vote.

With the renomination of Mr. Hoover and Vice-President Curtis practically assured, interest in the Republican convention centers on the prohibition plank. This is now being considered in Washington and may be drawn up before the convention, removing even the excitement of that topic at Chicago.

Mr. James R. Garfield of Ohio, Administration choice for chairman of the Resolutions Committee, is now seeing wet and dry Republicans alike, and if Mr. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, can be believed, the miracle has been achieved of producing a plank that will "suit both wets and drys."

On the Democratic side, attention centers suddenly around Tammany Hall and the investigation of Mayor Walker by Judge Samuel Seabury, which has brought up the question of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's position. Governor Roosevelt now seems to be the favored Democratic candidate despite "favorite sons." He has close to a majority of delegates and is the second choice of some of the favorite sons delegations. His decision in the Tammany dispute will have a far-reaching effect on his fortunes however.

If Judge Seabury prefers ouster charges against Mayor Walker the issue goes straight to Governor Roosevelt. If the latter decides to oust the Mayor he will probably lose the Tammany vote in the Chicago convention.

## New Tax List Places U. S. Practically Back On War-Time Schedule

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP) — A summary of the new revenue bill and revenue the Treasury estimates it will bring:

Income tax—Normal: 4 per cent on first $4000, 8 per cent thereafter; exemptions: $2500 (married), $400 for each child or dependent, and $1000 (single)—$63,000,000.

Surtax—One per cent over $6000 to 55 per cent over $1,000,000—$33,-

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## BANKS BACK BONDS WITH VAST SUMS

### Morgan Group Organizes to Put Millions Into Buying Securities

### YOUNG COMMITTEE FATHERS THE MOVE

### New Concern Seeks Profit as Well as to Stabilize the Credit Structure

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 4—Steps were taken today to put millions of dollars of capital now idling in bank vaults to work to vitalize the securities market, particularly bonds, following the formation of the American Securities Investment Corporation here.

The corporation, which will be chartered under the laws of New York State today, was initiated in the committee of 12 named by Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, a fortnight ago, under the chairmanship of Mr. Owen D. Young, to seek ways of making effective the credit expansion program of the Federal Reserve System.

It is the second demonstration of effective work by the Young committee toward stabilizing the credit structure, the first having been to remove the hazard of mortgage foreclosure that hangs over thousands of small home owners in New York State.

Aside from its purpose of stabilizing the credit structure through starting the flow of the huge supply of liquid capital now in bank vaults into the securities market, the new corporation has well-defined profit aims.

Announcement of its formation was made in a prepared statement given out by Mr. Thomas W. Lamont of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. late yesterday.

Mr. Lamont will be president of the corporation and Mr. George Whitney, also of the house of Morgan, chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Lansing P. Reed has been named secretary, and Mr. Longstreet Hinton treasurer.

**Linked With Young Group**

The new corporation is wholly the project of the Young committee of twelve, with a board of directors composed of 17 important bankers. However, its close interlocking with the committee of twelve, which draws its membership from both the industrial and banking fields, is shown in its executive committee.

This is composed entirely of members of the Young committee. They are Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the governing board of the Chase National Bank; Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the National City Bank; Mr. William C. Potter, president of the Guaranty Trust Company; Mr. Jackson E. Reynolds, president of the First National Bank, and Mr. Albert A. Tilney, chairman of the board of the Bankers' Trust Company.

Mr. Lamont announced that the corporation would be financed through the sale of debenture bonds. He listed a group of big New York banks which had made an initial subscription of $100,000,000, and said that "various banking institutions in leading centers outside New York City have already signified their intention of joining the group which has undertaken to subscribe for the debentures of the corporation."

The answer of Wall Street to the move was seen in rising bond and stock prices. It is expected that when the corporation will have stabilized the bond market, it will turn its attention toward stocks. The street holds that with the balancing of the federal budget in prospect, there is every precedent on which to found the confident expectation that the new corporation will succeed in its purpose. This, it was held, will prove a stimulus to business generally.

**Will Ease Reserve Credit**

It was added in these quarters that the functioning of the securities corporation should make effective the easy money policy of the Federal Reserve System, which, although it has made for well-stocked bank vaults, has not been able to find a way of changing these deposits into credits—that is, of putting them to work. With evidence of organized support, pressure of liquidation in the bond department of the market should be lifted and new buying of both an investment and speculative nature encouraged, it is held.

As a result, the position of financial institutions should be strengthened materially. Inasmuch as a major turn-about in the stock market was not likely to occur until after confidence was first restored in bond values, the thought here is that the formation of the corporation is a step of major importance market-wise.

## Federal Officials See Big Help in Corporation

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—Federal officials in close touch with the country's finances today expressed "genuine pleasure" over the formation of a gigantic investment corporation by the Owen D. Young Committee in New York.

There were indications that similar investing groups would be organized in Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland and possibly San Francisco.

# NEW DORMITORY TO HOUSE GIRLS EARNING FEES

## Munger Hall at Wellesley to Be Ready by Late December

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 4—One hundred "self-help" students will live in Munger Hall, the new Wellesley College coöperative dormitory now under construction on Central Street, Wellesley, east of the Hazard Quadrangle at the northern boundary of the college campus. Mrs. Mary Cross Ewing, dean of residence, who has assigned the rooms, expects that the hall will be ready for occupancy by next Christmas.

The new dormitory is the gift of Miss Jessie D. Munger, Wellesley '86, of Plainfield, N. J., and is named for her mother, in whose memory she gave the money. Wellesley College has two other dormitories, Norumbega and Freeman Halls, which are at present set apart for 95 students who are earning a part of their college fees by assisting in the lighter "housework."

Munger Hall is Georgian in style, designed to harmonize architecturally with the quadrangle, and is being constructed of water-struck red brick with Indiana limestone trimmings, the material used in the other buildings of the new Wellesley.

A large living room and two smaller reception halls will occupy the central portion of the first floor. Three double French windows open from these rooms onto the court, and the main entrance from Central Street leads into the living room. There is to be a fireplace at each end of the living room.

At the corner of the east wing facing Central Street on the main floor the head of house will have her suite of rooms. Two faculty suites are located in a similar position on each of the two floors above. The rest of the house is to be devoted to the rooms for the students.

Mr. William T. Aldrich of Boston, a trustee of Wellesley College, is the architect. The contractors are Somers & Drisko of Boston.

## Self-Support Control Recommended at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 4 (AP)—Control of the number of self-supporting students entering Yale each year was recommended yesterday by a committee which surveyed undergraduate financial problems.

The committee, composed of faculty members and upper class representatives, found that students earned about $270,000 during the last academic year, with an additional $300,000 contributed from scholarship and loan grants. The annual college expenses of Yale students not forced to work averaged about $2100, the survey showed, while self-supporting undergraduates spent about $1400.

Limitation of working students would be in their own interest, the committee reported, asserting that the measure would preserve rather than defeat democracy at Yale. At a meeting of self-supporting students with the committee, the latter reported, it was agreed there are at least 20 per cent more men on the campus working their way than can be cared for adequately by present resources.

## Gaze of Public Begins To Shift to Conventions

(Continued from Page 1)

000,000. No earned income credit—$27,000,000. Total, $178,000,000.

Corporation taxes increased from 12 to 13¾ per cent—$22,000,000; previous exemption eliminated—$16,000,000; consolidated returns 14¼ per cent—$3,000,000. Total, $41,000,000.

Limitation of security losses and other administrative changes—$80,000,000.

Manufacturers excise taxes—Lubricating oil, 4 cents a gallon—$33,000,000; brewers wort, 15 cents gallon, malt syrup 3 cents pound, grape concentrates 20 cents gallon—$82,000,000. Tires and tubes, 2¼ and 4 cents a pound—$33,000,000.

Toilet preparations, 10 per cent, dentifrices 5 per cent—$13,500,000; furs, 10 per cent—$12,000,000; jewelry, 10 per cent on amounts over $3, plated silverware exempt—$9,000,000.

Automobiles, 3 per cent—$32,000,000; trucks, 2 per cent—$3,000,000; parts and accessories, 2 per cent—$7,000,000.

Radio and phonograph equipment, 5 per cent—$9,000,000.

Mechanical refrigerators, 5 per cent—$5,000,000.

Sporting goods and cameras, 10 per cent—$5,000,000; firearms and shells, 10 per cent—$2,000,000; matches, wood, 2 cents per 1000, paper, ½ cent per 1000—$4,000,000.

Candy, 2 per cent—$4,000,000; chewing gum, 2 per cent—$1,000,000; soft drinks, various rates—$7,000,000.

Electrical energy, 3 per cent on sales for domestic and commercial purposes—$39,000,000; gasoline, 1 cent a gallon—$150,000,000. Total—$450,500,000.

Tariffs: Oil, ¼ cent gallon; coal, 10 cents 100 pounds; lumber, $3 per 1000 feet; copper, 4 cents pound—$6,500,000.

Miscellaneous: Telephone, 10 cents between 50 cents and $1; 15 cents $1 to $2, 20 cents over $2; telegraph, 5 per cent; cable and radio, 10 cents—$22,500,000; admissions, 1 cent per 10 cents on admissions over 40 cents—$42,000,000; oil pipe line charges, 4 per cent—$8,000,000; safe deposit boxes, 10 per cent—$1,000,000; checks, 2 cents each—$78,000,000; boats, various rates—$500,000. Total—$152,000,000.

Stamp taxes: Issues of bonds or capital stock, 10 cents per $100—$6,500,000; stock transfers, 4 cents per $100 par, or 4 cents a share no par; 5 cents for shares selling over $20—$20,000,000; bond transfers, 4 cents per $100 par—$5,000,000; conveyances, 50 cents on $100 to $500, 50 cents per $500 in excess—$8,000,000; produce sales for future delivery, 5 cents per $100—$6,000,000. Total—$45,500,000.

On the doubled estate taxes, which reach a maximum of 45 per cent on net estates exceeding $10,000,000, but apply only to estates of descendants dying after passage of the act, there was no estimate of revenue, as collections won't begin until more than a year from now.

Gift taxes, from three quarters of 1 per cent on $10,000 to 33⅓ per cent on $10,000,000—$5,000,000.

Postal: Inerease first-class to 3 cents, various second-class increases—$160,000,000.

Grand total in bill—$1,118,500,000.

## Tonight at the Pops

Hungarian March, "Rakoczy" ..... Berlioz
Overture to "Le Roi d'Ys" ..... Lalo
Pavane ..... Ravel
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saëns
Fifth Symphony in E minor: Second Movement ..... Tchaikovsky
Overture to "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
"Rhapsody in Blue" ..... Gershwin
Piano Solo: J. M. Sanromá
"New Moon," Selection ..... Romberg
"Tales From the Vienna Woods," Waltz ..... Strauss
March, "Wintergreen for President," from "Of Thee I Sing" ..... Gershwin
Stein Song

## Boston Art Notes

**Charlotte Mish**

At Marjorie Knapp's Bookshop, there is a display of pictures by Miss Charlotte Mish. It includes portraits and miniature landscapes.

The work of the painter reveals an optimistic, cheery viewpoint, reflecting the idealism of a vast majority of people who devote themselves to any activity. The smiling visages, the vividly colored costumes, the abundance of luscious grapes in baskets, the general picturesque emphasis, record one style that has long since found its successful outlet in forms of advertising.

In landscapes, Miss Mish exhibits more restraint. She establishes a more serious, more distant mood. She resorts to cooler tonalities and abstracts the subjects from the oppressiveness of detail.

**Other Items of Interest**

At the Goodman-Walker Gallery there may be seen two very interesting portraits, one by Thomas Eakins and the other by the English master, Sir Henry Raeburn.

Thomas Eakins has not yet been properly recognized as a great American painter. It needs little more than this stirring portrayal of Mrs. Gilbert Parker to convince us of Eakins's great gift. The Rembrandt tradition had persisted to his day and it was perpetuated (happily) by emphasis of the silvery qualities in his palette rather than the brownish ones. In Eakins's pictures all tonalities are cooled with gray. Through light and shadow the features take form, and form character. The result leaves one with the awareness of a presence rather than a merely skillful notation of facial traits.

There may also be seen at the gallery etchings by Rembrandt and Millet, and some woodcuts of the Augsburgian Voragine.

At the Arts and Crafts Guild on Park Street, china made and decorated by Mr. Sidney Callowhill may be seen. It is distinctive for delicacy and conservativeness of design.

D. A.

## Balanced Budget Sought by Schools

Boston Public School Department employees must agree to turn back 3 per cent of their salaries during the school year, beginning in September, or face the probability of either a cut in that amount or the loss of regular yearly increases, it was announced yesterday following a conference between the school committee and heads of the employees' groups.

Such a voluntary contribution, the committee points out, would mean a saving of more than $300,000 and allow the balancing of the budget, which has been impossible in any other way. A cut, or loss of the annual increases of those not yet on the maximum salaries, probably would result if this plan is rejected, the committee says.

School employees have been contributing to the city's unemployment fund, the agreement being for each to give one day's pay during a period ending July 1. The proposed 3 per cent contribution, it is expected, would displace the unemployment fund plan. The school committee must cut $1,000,000 from the department's $20,000,000 budget, and has been able to reduce it by $650,000 through various other economies.

## Curley Demands City Expense Cuts

Drastic cuts in city expenses must be made immediately if the $4,000,000 needed to conduct the Boston welfare department is to be raised, Mayor James M. Curley announced after a conference with department heads yesterday. He said that they must devise some means of saving and that sooner or later it will be necessary to abolish certain activities and departments of the city government.

Too much burden is falling on the welfare department, the Mayor said, and ways will have to be found to reduce the outlay of this department, even to the extent of cutting allowances. He pointed out that the city must look ahead to the coming winter and act now in providing enough money to carry the department through.

Included in the Mayor's program of economy were proposals for the abandonment of non-essential municipal services; assessment of at least two days' pay each month upon all city and county employees, and investigation of all recipients of public aid intended to expose perpetrators of fraud.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Julia H. Behringer, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Renee L. Ehrlich, New York, N. Y.
Henry Ehrlich, New York, N. Y.
Robert P. Raamussen, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Lillie A. Powers, York, Penna.
W. E. Powers, York, Penna.
Miss I. J. Macdougall, Bluefield, W. Va.
Helen Pallman, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. Edward Watkins, Granite City, Ill.
Edward Watkins, Granite City, Ill.
Miss Sadie M. Zimmerman, Scranton, Penna.
Windzor Grier, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. Margaret Grier, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. Margaret Richards, Scranton, Penna.
Thomas D. Parker, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Lillie E. Settzo, Silver Creek, N. Y.
Capt. Frank E. Stoner, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Deah G. Stoner, Washington, D. C.
Frank Stoner, Washington, D. C.
Larry Stoner, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Addie Wentz Veazey, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Jennie C. Pierce, Red Wing, Minn.
Marian E. Pierce, Red Wing, Minn.
Doris Richardson, Fargo, N. D.
Mrs. Daisy Beggs Shinnick, Passaic, N. J.
Mrs. Richard S. Terry, Milford, Conn.
Mrs. Grace L. Oviatt, Milford, Conn.
Mrs. Jessie Rickman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Zenolia R. Maria, Weston, Mass.
Sheldon E. Patrick, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice Mackie, Olyphant, Penna.
Miss Henrietta J. Clark, Scranton, Penna.
Miss Elizabeth Goodwin, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Mrs. Anna Grainger, Oakland, Calif.
A. L. Grainger, Oakland, Calif.
Mrs. Martha M. Rich-Smith, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Gertruds Rix, Spokane, Wash.
Harry Rix, Spokane, Wash.
Mrs. Minnie Kate Stoddard, Sioux City, Iowa.
Miss Hilda Strauss, Franklin, La.
Mrs. Daisie G. Strauss, Franklin, La.
Mrs. Ada J. Wolfe, Philadelphia, Penna.
Arthur H. Wolfe, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Charlotte W. Wells, Scranton, Penna.
Miss Mary P. Wells, Scranton, Penna.
Charles A. Wells, Scranton, Penna.
Benjamin W. Wells, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. Estella J. Crowe, Bexley, Ohio.
Harold Molter, Wilmette, Ill.
Harold Molter Jr., Wilmette, Ill.
Mrs. Marian G. Cockshelit, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Mrs. Clara S. Knapp, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Davis D. Look, Oak Bluffs, Mass.
Mrs. Laura Look, Oak Bluffs, Mass.
Miss Ethel Lateli, New York, N. Y.
Evelyn M. Carr, Virden, Manitoba, Canada.
Miss Mary E. Strickland, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Annie L. Stephenson, Evanston, Ill.
John M. Kirby, St. Thomas, Ont., Canada.
Mrs. Ella F. Kirby, St. Thomas, Ont., Canada.
Mrs. Bessie Montgomery, Silver Creek, N. Y.
Mrs. M. Alida Franklin, Topeka, Kan.
Mrs. Vera E. Svan, Salahanca, N. Y.
Mrs. D. D. Mercer, Kenova, W. Va.
Mrs. Barbara Belle Stowe, Short Hills, N. J.
E.Deane Stowe, Short Hills, N. J.
Mary E. Young Brown, Los Angeles, Calif.
Hale Brown, Los Angeles, Calif.
William E. Brown, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Homer Park Griffin, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Mrs. Flora R. Blake, Watertown, N. Y.
Mrs. Edna R. Ormsley, Watertown, N. Y.
Lyman L. Goodrich, Watertown, N. Y.
Mrs. Jane Penson, Detroit, Mich.
L. L. Jenson, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Alice V. Huffard, Bluefield, Va.
Miss Vesta M. Agar, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary A. Chapman, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

# SOVIET LABOR UNIONS PUT STATE FIRST

(Continued from Page 1)

tion" and the trade unions today are expected to devote a large part of their attention to thinking out new means of improving the operation of industry and to urging on their members to increasingly higher standards of productivity.

That the leadership of the Soviet trade unions in actual practice is more responsible to the Communist Party than to the rank-and-file membership was evident from some passages in the speech which the present leader of the trade unions, Mr. N. M. Shvernik, delivered at the congress.

"The firm Bolshevik interference of the Central Committee of our party in the matter of the leadership of the trade unions," Mr. Shvernik asserted, "put an end to the policy and practice of the former opportunist leadership. . . . The most important organization measure which confirmed the removal of right-opportunist leadership was the purge of the trade union officialdom, carried out by the Communist Party Central Control Commission."

Mr. Shvernik declared that 83.1 per cent of the Russian industrial workers had now been placed on the seven-hour day, while average monthly wages of industrial workers had risen from 58.50 rubles, nominally about $29.25, in 1928 to 96.15 rubles in 1931.

That poor and irregular supply of many foodstuffs and manufactured goods represents a main grievance of the workers and still more, perhaps, of the whole population did, however, find indirect recognition in the speeches of the Premier, Mr. V. M. Molotoff, and of Mr. Y. E. Rudzutak, Commissar for Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, at the congress. Mr. Molotoff spoke of "the deficient organization of supply, which makes itself felt especially strongly" and declared that existing supplies of food and manufactured goods are wasted and find their way into speculative channels.

It was also observed by Mr. Rudzutak that the quantitative fulfillment of the plan of planting 750,000 acres with vegetables was offset by the fact that weeds, rather than vegetables, were often the prevalent crop, while those vegetables which were harvested were so badly kept that a large part of them spoiled. He also cited cases of petty corruption in the state and coöperative stores, when salesmen overcharged or gave short weight to the customers and appropriated the remainder of the products.

## *CHINESE STUDENT WINS YALE PRIZE*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 4 (AP)—Rockwood Quock Ping Chin of Worcester, Mass., won the Porter prize in American history at Yale for the best essay bearing on the political or economic future of the United States.

Kemper A. Dobbins of East Cleveland, Ohio, received the James Gordon Bennett prize for the best essay on a question of domestic or foreign policy of the Federal Government. The Philo Sherman Bennett prize given to the junior writing the best essay on principles of free government went to Jay B. L. Reeves of St. David's, Penna.

## RETURN IS URGED OF OLD-TIME INNS

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CUMMINGTON, Mass., June 4—The amount of money or effort expended in bringing out scenic beauty is infinitely small when the results are considered, said Mr. Giles Blague of the Springfield Planning Board, in an address before the Westfield River Parkway Association last night. He added that New England's greatest asset is its scenery since it has neither gold, coal, oil or similar rich deposits in commercial quantities.

The possibility of reviving the old type of New England inns along major routes was discussed. Association members believe that restoration of some of the old hostelries, smacking of the days when stage coaches whirled up with guests, would be profitable, both to the owners and their communities.

## MT. HOLYOKE JUNIOR WINS GLASCOCK PRIZE

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 4—The Kathryn Glascock Memorial Prize of $100, established at Mount Holyoke College by Colonel and Mrs. Hugh Glascock and the Mount Holyoke News in 1924 to encourage the writing of poetry among undergraduates, has been won by Miss Virginia M. Hamilton of Montclair, N. J., a Mount Holyoke junior. Harvard, Princeton, Smith, Vassar, Wesleyan and Yale were other colleges represented in the contest.

The Sigma Theta Chi Prize of $50 awarded each year for the best poem written during the year by a Mount Holyoke undergraduate was divided between Miss Louise Porter of Hagerstown, Md., and Miss Catherine Swartz of Brooklyn, N. Y. Both are sophomores. The Genevieve Schmich Memorial prize of $100 awarded annually to the senior "who has lent most distinction to the dramatic life of the college" was won by Miss Viola Jordan of Plainfield, N. J. She is a candidate for the degree with honor in the department of English Literature and Drama.

## Hyde Park Cadets Again Take Prize

Cadets from the Hyde Park High School maintained their monopoly on first prize in the annual Boston schoolboys parade when they won for the fifth successive year the premier marching honor in yesterday's event.

Second prize was won by Jamaica Plain High School, which also received the same award last year. Brighton High School was third, Boston Trade School fourth and Public Latin School fifth.

The intermediate schools, which marched in the parade also were marked by the regular army officers who were stationed at various points along the line of march. The Bigelow School, South Boston, attained first place. The Washington Irving School, Roxbury; William Howard Taft School, Brighton; Woodrow Wilson School, Dorchester, and Solomon Lewenberg School, Mattapan, were second, third, fourth and fifth, respectively.

## *Theaters*

**Boston Stage Notes**

M. René Clair's latest film, "A Nous la Liberté," will succeed "Soil Is Thirsty" at the Fine Arts Monday.

The sixth week of the Symphony Hall Pop concerts will open tomorrow evening with the third Sunday concert of the season. The program includes Haydn's "Farewell" Symphony, Saint-Saëns's "Animal Carnival" and Respighi's "Pines of Rome." Mr. Hans Wiener and his Dance Group will appear with the orchestra again on Monday evening. "Technology Night," tonight, will be open to the public.

"Magnolia," "The Crooked Billet," "Death Takes a Holiday," "R. U. R." and "Berkeley Square" are among the plays projected for performance by the Theater Unit (formerly the University Players) at Old Silver Beach, West Falmouth, this summer. The 11-weeks season will open June 27, probably with Tarkington's "Magnolia."

## CUT IN TOWN PAY REJECTED BY VOTERS

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATHOL, Mass., June 4—Recommendations of the appropriations committee that the salaries of all town officers and employees be reduced 10 per cent were unanimously rejected by more than 1000 voters last night when it was pointed out the town tax rate is lower, its reserves higher and its debt less than two years ago.

Not one person spoke in favor of the proposed reduction. The Rev. M. J. Curran urged continuance of fair wages to maintain buying power. The Rev. R. I. Gross voiced public appreciation of town employees' contributions of more than $2500 for unemployment relief.

## AIRPLANE PARADE TO ANNOUNCE SHOW

A score of planes strung out overhead in minute intervals from the East Boston Airport to Cottage Farm Pridge, this afternoon at 1 o'clock, will announce the opening of the second aircraft show at the Boston Municipal Airport, under the direction of Capt. Albert L. Edson, superintendent. Commercial, military and private flying interests have arranged for a two-day parade of features on Saturday and Sunday.

During both days the new $15,000 public address system at the airport will be in operation with an announcer to describe the various features and to identify various planes.

## Women Are Urged Not to Purchase Sweatshop Goods

Calling on the women of New England to stop "one of the most dangerous abuses with which any industrial community can be beset," Mr. P. A. O'Connell, president of E. T. Slattery Company of Boston, in a radio talk today over Station WNAC, placed responsibility for existence of "sweatshops" squarely on the shoulders of the people who buy the goods made in such establishments.

Mr. O'Connell was speaking in the series of educational talks for consumers, by radio, under auspices of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs and similar organizations. He discussed "Fashion and Quality."

During the past two years of reduced employment, a certain type of manufacturer has come into New England that ordinarily would not be tolerated here, said Mr. O'Connell. "His only asset is his ruthlessness in exploiting labor. Investigations by the Consumers' League and the State Department of Labor reveal a condition among employees of these plants that is nothing less than slavery. Wage scales that do not even provide the bare necessities of life, react not only upon the unfortunates directly involved but strike at the roots of our entire social structure. Under them, also, there can be no hope of return to prosperity, for they give no buying power to the masses upon whose buying any general prosperity must depend," he said.

"The people who buy the goods that these sweatshop manufacturers produce are the ones really responsible. There is only one group that has the power to stop sweatshops in New England and that group is the women of New England. The moment that the majority of New England women stand together and refuse to buy the product of any concern that has been published as operating a sweatshop, they can wipe out this evil, almost over night.

"Invariably these products are poor and fail to give satisfaction. They are cheap, yes, but in the long run they are the most expensive because they are shoddy and do not give the service required. Good quality always has been and always will be the most economical. It does not necessarily mean high price. In the markets at present is some of the finest merchandise, at very low prices, made by skilled labor, at a reasonable wage, and its low price is the result of careful buying of raw material by the manufacturer, of ingenious efficiency of his methods of production and of the efficient, economical manner in which it is merchandised by retailers."

## *RADCLIFFE AWARDS 27 FELLOWSHIPS*

Twenty-seven fellowships for graduate study at Radcliffe College for the year 1932-1933 have just been made. The B. W. and A. A. Whitney Foreign Fellowships will be held by Stefanka Stefanova of Pernik, Bulgaria, and Maria Paz Garcio del Valle of Madrid, Spain.

Among other awards are these winners: Eleanor Doherty of London, Ontario, Canada; Anne Gasool of Kingston, N. Y.; Sylvia Janovsky of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Katherine Auryansen of Newtonville, Mass.; Marie Edel of South Brownsville, Penna.; Caroline Sachs of Omaha, Neb.; Ruth Moore of Outremont, Quebec, Canada; Florence Knauf of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

## PACIFIC CRUISES ATTRACT TOURISTS

The Pacific Ocean is growing rapidly in the esteem of world travelers who enjoy getting off the beaten path of routine ocean itineraries, according to the Whitcomb Travel Bureau which is announcing a South Sea and Oriental cruise on the S. S. Lurline, of the Matson Line, San Francisco. The Lurline will sail from New York on Jan. 12, leaving the east coast at the peak of the winter travel season. She will call at Havana and cross the Caribbean to the Panama Canal arriving at San Francisco Jan. 25.

Her first transpacific port will be Honolulu. From there she will continue to Samoa, Fiji, gems of the South Seas, and then on to New Zealand and Australia. From Sydney, the Lurline will sail to Port Moresby, in primitive New Guinea, and on through Torres Straits. A feature of the cruise will be a direct call at entrancing Bali. Other ports of call include Samarang, Batavia, Penang, Singapore, Bangkok, Manila, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Miyajima, Kobe and Yokohama in Japan. She will return via Honolulu arriving in San Francisco after a voyage of 102 days and 30,000 miles on April 24.

## Tax Relief Plans Are Swept Aside

Gov. Joseph B. Ely's taxation relief program, the tax recommendations of the House Ways and Means Committee and proposals made by a caucus of Democrats for some form of special taxation to meet the growing costs of public welfare work carried on by municipalities were brushed aside, yesterday, in one of the longest and most heated debates ever held in the House of Representatives.

The only measure which the House ultimately agreed upon was that transferring $2,000,000 from the highway fund to cities and towns for local relief work. This followed refusal of the House members to take salary cuts of 5 per cent which would have amounted this year to $28,000.

As a result of the indecision of the House, Governor Ely sent a special message to both branches asking the legislators, before they prorogue, to pledge themselves to hold a special session in the fall without compensation if emergency required.

**BERMUDA CRUISES PLANNED**

Supplementing the fortnightly passenger service of the Canadian National Steamships, from Boston to Bermuda and the West Indies, the steamer Prince Henry is to resume weekly cruises from Boston to Bermuda and return, starting July 16.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Ralph B. Schofield, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New-tonville Church Edifice, Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville, 8.

Water pageant, scenes from operas, singing by Highland Glee Club, auspices Newton Civic Arts Association, Crystal Lake, Newton Center, 8.

**Theaters**

Fine Arts—"Soil Is Thirsty," Russian film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

**EVENTS SUNDAY**

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Richard J. Davis, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hingham, in Hull Municipal Building, Atlantic Avenue, Nantasket, 3:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. A. Hervey-Bathurst, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lowell, in First Congregational Church, Merrimack Street, opposite City Hall, Lowell, 3:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, in First Methodist Episcopal Church, City Hall Square, Lynn, 3:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Ralph B. Schofield, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Medford, in High School Assembly Hall, Medford, 3:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in Senior High School auditorium, Coddington Street, near City Square, Quincy, 3:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in High School Hall, Highland Avenue, Somerville, 3:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winchester, Town Hall, 8.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Robert Stanley Ross, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Marblehead, in Abbott Hall, Marblehead, 8.

Children's Museum of Boston: Talk, "Tales of the Borrowed Road," by Mrs. Grace M. Wedge, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

**EVENTS MONDAY**

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures: "Bird Songs," 11; "Tea Takes Us to India," 2:30; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sunday, 1:30 to 5.

Afternoon entertainment and musical program, benefit Kehillath Israel Hebrew School, home of Mrs. Albert Salter, 55 Mandalay Road, Newton, 2.

Luncheon bridge, benefit Mothers' Rest Association, Oak Hill Village, 12:30.

National Council of State Garden Club Federations: Meetings, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 12 to 7, through Thursday.

**Exhibitions**

**Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every week day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Exposition of Indian tribal arts; woodcuts of the Far East; silver by John Coney; British etchings, 1650-1850; engravings by Jean Duvet; Daumier lithographs.

**Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street**—Portraits in oil, by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Through June 4.

**Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street**—Annual spring exhibition of paintings, miniatures, etchings and sculpture by members of the Guild. Through June 15.

**Copley Society House, 396 Commonwealth Avenue**—Paintings by Mary L. Burton and Dorothy Hanscom. Through June 4.

**Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street**—Miniature portraits in wax by Ethel Frances Mundy. (No closing date assigned.)

**Boston Art Club, Copley Square and Dartmouth and Newbury Streets**—Pueblo Indian Paintings by Wo Pnen, and other Indian art in sculpture and weaving. Through June 4.

**Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street**—General print show.

For other exhibitions, see Tuesday's Monitor


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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## WEATHER

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont:** Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

**New Hampshire:** Partly cloudy tonight; slightly cooler in extreme southeast portion; Sunday partly cloudy.

**Maine:** Partly cloudy tonight; not so cool on extreme east coast; Sunday partly cloudy.

**Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Moderate west and northwest winds over north portion and fresh west over south portion; partly overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City | 64 | 72 | Montreal | 66 | 76 |
| Bismarck | 66 | 78 | Nantucket | 64 | 66 |
| Boston | 70 | 79 | New Orleans | 76 | 86 |
| Buffalo | 64 | 68 | New York | 68 | 80 |
| Calgary | 44 | 62 | Norfolk, Va. | 72 | 82 |
| Charleston | 72 | 78 | North Platte | 62 | 82 |
| Chicago | 68 | 82 | Philadelphia | 70 | 82 |
| Cincinnati | 70 | 88 | Phoenix, Ariz. | 60 | 76 |
| Denver | 54 | 58 | Pittsburgh | 72 | 86 |
| Eastport, Me. | 48 | 74 | Portland, Me. | 68 | 70 |
| Hatteras | 76 | 80 | Raleigh | 70 | 82 |
| Honolulu, T.H. | 80 | 86 | St. Louis | 68 | 86 |
| 7 p.m. June 3 | 76 | | St. Paul | 68 | 80 |
| Helena, Mont. | 46 | 70 | Salt Lake City | 56 | 74 |
| Huron, S. D. | 62 | 84 | SanFrancisco | 52 | 70 |
| Jacksonville | 72 | 72 | SantaFe, N.M. | 48 | 70 |
| Kansas City | 70 | 80 | Seattle | 46 | 58 |
| Key West | 80 | 88 | Tampa | 72 | 84 |
| Los Angeles | 58 | 64 | Washington | 68 | 84 |
| Memphis | 72 | 90 | Wichita, Kan. | 64 | 76 |
| Miami, Fla. | 80 | 84 | Williston, N.D. | 60 | 78 |

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time June 4.
B—Maximum June 3.

**High Tides at Boston**

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time
Sunday, 12:01 a. m. and 12:48 p. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 9.1 feet.

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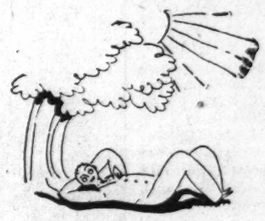
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SHOPPING oases we're speaking of! Perhaps you feel the same way about what we have in mind.
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# 'POOLE SPECIAL' LEAVES BOSTON FOR SEATTLE

## Women's Club Members Off for Federation Meeting in Washington

Woman's club history in Massachusetts marked a milestone in the departure this afternoon from South Station of the "Poole Special" en route for Seattle, Washington, for the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

For the first time a Massachusetts woman, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Brockton, now first vice-president of the General Federation, is candidate for the office of president of this great group of 2,000,000 women gathered into 1600 clubs throughout the country. And for the first time in the history of the federation the candidate for president is unopposed.

With a Massachusetts delegation of more than 100 women, augmented by delegates from New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine, stops will be made at Worcester for Rhode Island delegates and at Springfield for those from Connecticut. New York, New Jersey and Delaware women will join the Poole Special at Buffalo, and Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Michigan delegates will be taken on at Chicago tomorrow, where during a stopover of several hours the delegation will be guests of the Chicago Woman's Club.

The "Poole Special" is due to arrive in Seattle Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock with a day for rest before the convention which opens June 9 and continues through June 18.

Massachusetts delegates are wearing appropriate insignia instead of the usual badge. A silver, handwrought pin representing the brig Leander which more than 100 years ago sailed out of Salem, Mass., for ports in the Far East and the South Seas, making a vivid page in Massachusetts's commercial history, is very much at home on the Massachusetts daughter of those seafaring ancestors.

The trip west promises to be an interesting one with ovations and receptions to Mrs. Poole marking the several stops.

Among the national officers who will make the trip on the "Poole Special" or join it en route are besides Mrs. Poole, now first vice-president, Dr. Anna C. Palmer, Mrs. Charles L. Fuller, and Mrs. Fred L. Pigeon of Massachusetts; Mrs. William H. Purdy, Mrs. Walter S. Comly and Mrs. Otto Hahn of New York; Mrs. Edward Hammett of Wisconsin, treasurer of the General Federation; and Mrs. Joshua Hodkins; Mrs. H. S. Godfrey of Minnesota; Miss Anna C. Witherle of Maine; Mrs. LaFell Dickinson of New Hampshire; Mrs. John A. Frick of Pennsylvania and Mrs. Ellis P. Thurber of Rhode Island. Directors in the General Federation on board will be Mrs. Carl L. Schrader for Massachusetts; Mrs. Albert E. Chittenden director and also president of the Maine federation; Mrs. Emma Fox for Michigan; Mrs. Fred L. V. Spaulding, director for and also president of New Hampshire federation; Mrs. Charles J. Reeder for New York; Mrs. Warren Haskell for Rhode Island, also president for that state; Mrs. J. L. B. Buck for Virginia; and Mrs. A. H. Shoemaker for Wisconsin.

State presidents on board are Mrs. Frank P. Bennett of Massachusetts and presidents of other New England states, and joining them en route will be Mrs. R. I. C. Prout of Michigan, Mrs. Richard J. Hamilton of Pennsylvania, Mrs. L. J. Giles of Virginia, Mrs. John S. Harvey of West Virginia, and Mrs. L. A. Leadbetter of Wisconsin.

# Mrs. Eddy's Work Told to Midwest In Powell Lecture

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 4—The contribution made by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science to the field of education will be discussed before a Kansas City audience here next Monday evening, June 6, by the Rev. Dr. Lyman P. Powell, rector of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, New York City, who will give a public lecture in Ivanhoe Theater on "Mary Baker Eddy, Educator."

Dr. Powell is now touring the middle West lecturing before large city audiences on Mrs. Eddy. He is the author of "Mary Baker Eddy: A Life Size Portrait," preparation of which was based on rare documents and records to which he received access through the coöperation of The Christian Science Board of Directors. In addition to his lecture, Dr. Powell is showing about 50 lantern slides relating to the career of Mrs. Eddy.

On Sunday morning, the day preceding his Kansas City lecture engagement, Dr. Powell will be the guest preacher in the Rev. Dr. Burris Jenkins' church. Dr. Powell will speak on "A House by the Side of the Road." This title is based on the Episcopal clergyman's visit last summer to a house in Tilton, where Mrs. Eddy lived for some time. A radio hook-up will broadcast Dr. Powell's sermon throughout the middle West.

Dr. Jenkins will introduce the lecturer to the audience in Ivanhoe Theater on the following evening. The Kansas City clergyman is favorably known far beyond the limits of his own congregation. Dr. Powell has written of him: "No preacher in Protestantism is more courageous or more understanding of American conditions than Dr. Burris Jenkins of Kansas City. His church is always filled."

Dr. Powell goes to Akron, Ohio, for afternoon and evening lectures in the Colonial Theater, on Thursday, June 9, and two lectures in the Fulton Theater in Pittsburgh, Penna., on Friday, June 10.

# Financial Stability Of Poland Pledged

WARSAW, Poland, June 4 (AP)—M. Zawadzki, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, reported Thursday at a meeting of the Government Parliamentary Party that Poland was one of the few European countries which has maintained its exchange intact without any restrictions.

He pledged the Government to maintain a balanced budget and he denied charges the last Government failed to safeguard the equilibrium of the current budget. As a matter of fact, he said, that Government's decision to reduce state salaries effected an important reduction of expenditures. Savings and reserves are such, he said, there is absolutely no danger to the country's budget and exchange.

The party adopted a resolution condemning reports that Poland plans an aggressive policy in Danzig. The resolution described a recent motion supported by the National Socialists in the Reichstag Foreign Affairs Committee at Berlin as a "malicious action aimed against peace and security." The Berlin motion called on the German Government "not to leave Poland in doubt that any attempt upon Danzig would be resented by the whole German nation."

### TORONTO SHIPS TREES

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—Three and one-half million trees have been shipped from the Ontario forestry station at Midhurst within six weeks, compared with only 1,500,000 last year. Many persons obtained large orders, several getting as many as 50,000 trees providing work for 100 men, besides the regular staff of 10.

## These Noble Walls Will Bend and Quake

The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO STADIUM WHICH WILL HOUSE BOTH REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS

# *Democratic 1932 Convention Has Best Promise of Action*

(Continued from Page 1)

ing public still retains the admiration which led to his getting the biggest majority in the electoral college any candidate has ever had remains to be determined in November.

Under ordinary conditions an economic situation such as now exists in the United States would defeat any President seeking reëlection. Yet its very gravity may contribute to his reëlection, since his intellectual capacity is acknowledged, and the old doubt as to the wisdom of swapping horses in the middle of a stream will apply.

The real excitement in the Republican convention will come over its utterance on prohibition. The nature of this will be determined by the committee on resolutions made up of one representative from each delegation in the convention. The wets are insisting that they either have already elected enough favorable delegates, or have assurances of enough, to give them a majority of this committee. That, too, remains to be proved.

It is threatened that, should there be a failure to take radical action, at least to the extent of advocating a resubmission plank, the prohibition question will be taken to the floor of the convention and fought out there. My own opinion is that the body of the delegates will be less inclined to yield to wet propaganda than would the resolutions committee itself.

**Hoover Silent on Stand**

Thus far Mr. Hoover has given no indication as to the kind of plank he would like to see incorporated in the platform. There is suspicion that he would like the issue ignored in the face of existing economic conditions. "Bread, not beer!" is a good slogan. His attitude has been that it was for the convention to fix the policy of the party and the nominee could then determine whether or not it was satisfactory to him. Persons in close association with him believe that he would prefer to go into the campaign with a mere plank for enforcement of the law and no reference to its modification or repeal.

It must, however, be kept in mind that a President is subjected to almost irresistible pressure on an issue of this sort. He will be told daily that he cannot determine it according to his own personal convictions. It will be pointed out that it is not he alone who will be seeking the support of the people in November, but the whole Republican organization, including one-third of the Senators and all of the members of the House of Representatives. Many of these gentlemen believe firmly that they cannot be reëlected without some concession to the widespread demand for resubmission.

Their argument is that the Constitution is not sacrosanct; that its makers provided means for its amendment, and that if a majority of the people clearly indicate that they desire such amendment, Congress should give them an opportunity to vote upon it. Of course a majority would not affect the amendment if submitted, for that requires a three-fourths vote of the states.

**Might Feel Pressure**

But Congress, which represents the nation, might fairly, according to this view, be expected to respond to pressure from a clear majority of its constituents.

Reasonable as this position seems, it will be acceptable neither to extreme wets nor to extreme drys. The former seem to think that the Constitution is as nothing between friends desirous of taking a drink. They hold that the methods prescribed for amendment are such that amendment would always be impracticable and therefore they demand some method of resubmission which will evade or short-cut the Constitution.

On the other hand, the extreme drys say that having got their law into the Constitution, believing absolutely in its righteousness, they ought not to be moved by a clamor which no one can prove indicates a hostile majority, to yield any strategic strength they have. They point out that resubmission is a misnomer and that a referendum is not provided for by the Constitution.

Whether between these two positions there shall be a happy and political mean upon which the Republican committee on resolutions can unite, will be the main issue to be determined in that convention at Chicago.

The Democrats are more fortunate so far as the prohibition issue is concerned. While a large section of the Democratic Party is radically dry, and perhaps there are more solid Democratic states which favor prohibition than there are Republican states, the party machinery seems to have fallen into the hands of the opponents of prohibition.

**Cause Lies in North**

This is very largely because—in the North at any rate—the Democratic Party is a city party. Its organizations are controlled by the big city machines. Fifteen years ago these machines were very largely made up of saloonkeepers and their parasites. Though the saloon has vanished, the machines of Chicago, New York, Boston, Detroit, and similar big cities are still largely dominated by people of the former type.

In the South, the Democratic Party is distinctly and unflinchingly dry. This is a fact irrespective of whether its members are all personally abstainers from alcoholic drink.

Four years ago the southern revolt against Mr. Alfred E. Smith because of his attitude on the liquor question, was enough to give four states to the Republican Party, and probably others had there been an honest count. Some Democrats believe the same thing may happen this year if Hoover is given a dry plank in his platform and if the Democratic Party goes wet.

Personally, I doubt it. I am inclined to believe that this year, except in the most improbable event of the nomination of Smith, the South will return to its Democratic ideals.

At any rate it may be regarded as virtually certain that the convention will adopt a plank calling for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. It may be modified a little to meet the taste of the dry South by some phrase about resubmission or possibly a disavowal of any purpose to permit the saloon to return, but essentially the plank will array the Democratic Party on the wet side.

**G. O. P. Should Be Dry**

If the election is to have any illuminating effect upon this highly controversial problem, the Republicans ought to give the people a dry plank as well as a dry candidate. But, as I have repeatedly pointed out, the inclination in late years has been to avoid a direct contest on a political issue of which each party is somewhat affrighted. As prohibition undoubtedly cuts squarely across both parties, with perhaps more drys in the Republican ranks and more wets in the Democratic, the intelligent thing would be to dismiss it as a party issue and say nothing about it. This, however, is wholly improbable.

In sharp contradistinction to the Republican convention, the Democrats will stage a lively battle for the nominations. Governor Roosevelt of New York is today far in advance with 613 delegates pledged and confidently counted upon. Speaker Garner is probably next in pledged delegates, having 90 at his command. Former Governor Smith is believed to control 69 delegates.

He and his friends bitterly deny the assertion that he is in the race with no expectation of being nominated, but merely to beat Roosevelt. All political observers gravely doubt the possibility of his nomination, but are inclined to concede his ability, by making combinations with others, to prevent the nomination of Roosevelt, unless the two-thirds rule shall be abrogated. Many of the Roosevelt advocates insist that this radical course shall be taken.

Nine out of ten Democrats, or for that matter nearly all intelligent observers of politics, wish that the rule did not exist, but there is always grave question as to the political advisability of attempting to abrogate it after delegates have been elected and the convention organized in the expectation of following this century-old rule.

That Roosevelt will have a majority in the convention seems unquestionable. For him to get two-thirds will depend upon the skill with which his spokesmen are able to approach the delegates who come supporting favorite sons, but free to vote as they see fit on later ballots.

What we shall see in Chicago, therefore, in the Democratic convention will be undoubtedly a fighting for delay on the part of the supporters of the minority candidates in the event Mr. Roosevelt is not nominated on the first ballot. There will be efforts made to prevent the delegations of favorite sons from going to him on later ballots.

There will be endeavors to center on some candidate acceptable to all the anti-Roosevelt elements. Ingratiating gentlemen of mysterious manner will try to lure away from the leading candidate a delegation here and there so as to be able to announce that the Roosevelt strength is disintegrating.

The Vice-Presidency will be hawked about as a bait to secure the adhesion of some gentleman with a strong state delegation behind him. It might be just as well for one subjected to this temptation to bear in mind that promises of this sort are not always susceptible of fulfillment.

**Many a Slip Possible**

On the Vice-Presidency, conventions are likely to break away from the domination of their bosses as did that of 1920 when Coolidge was nominated in place of the machine candidate, Lenroot.

The Democratic convention, as I have said, meets on Monday, June 27. Perhaps it may begin balloting by Wednesday. A positive incentive to an early choice is the fact that Monday is the Fourth of July, and unless the delegates reach a choice within five days from the date of assembling they will have to spend their holiday in Chicago, and many days thereafter.

The famous Madison Square Garden convention lasted 16 days. The one at Baltimore, in which conditions were not wholly unlike those to be expected at Chicago, lasted nine days, so it might be just as well for the delegates to go prepared for a long stay. It might be just as well, also, for the leading candidates to be prepared to finance the board bills of their delegate supporters, because at New York and at Baltimore there was a lamentable tendency for delegates to disappear after the four or five days for which they had prepared had passed.

It is my own impression that we are going to see in the struggle between Roosevelt and the field an old-fashioned Democratic convention fight. With "Al" Smith and William G. McAdoo heading rival delegations, and leading their followers on the floor, there is no reason to expect a commonplace spectacle.

# Colombia Plans To Prohibit Night Sale of Liquor

BOGOTA, Colombia, June 4 (By U. P.) — Partial prohibition will become effective in the republic of Colombia July 1 when the sale of all alcoholic liquors except weak beer will be prohibited between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. on week days and all day on Sundays and holidays. Cafés and private clubs are affected. Violation of the law will be punished by fines ranging up to 200 pesos ($192) with a closure penalty for establishments guilty of a second offense. Any civil or municipal official is authorized to impose the fines.

The regulatory measure was imposed by a decree issued by President Enrique Olaya Herrera, former Colombian Minister to the United States, and came as a surprise to many.

Colombia adopted partial prohibition in 1926 after prolonged congressional debate, but all restrictions were lifted when the various provincial governments complained that their revenues had been seriously affected by curtailment of liquor traffic. Municipal and provincial governments are prohibited by the decree from circulating favorable propaganda for alcoholic beverages produced within their jurisdiction.

President Olaya also imposed new restrictions on the importation and use of arms in order to curb political riots in districts where the country's military forces are insufficient to maintain order.

# BANK RESCUES TOOK $100,000,000 OF REICH FUNDS

## Finance Minister Defends Shipping Subsidies on Economic Grounds

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN—It cost the German Reich 400,000,000 marks, about $100,000,000, when it stepped in and saved the nation's private banking system after the financial collapse in July, 1931. The Government's fiscal operations, of which these losses form a part, involved more than 1,515,717,00 marks to strengthen the country's banking foundations.

The figures were disclosed before a session of the Reichstag Budget Committee recently. Dr. Hermann Dietrich, Reich Minister of Finance, set the total involved in the financial operations as 1,115,717,000 marks, exclusive of 400,000,000 marks involved in Reich guarantees of foreign credits of the Danat Bank.

The total includes such figures as 338,000,000 marks paid by the Government for the purchase of bank shares, 307,000,000 marks in loans which the banks are to repay, 185,000,000 marks in subsidies which have been lost and Reich guarantees of deposits totaling approximately 286,000,000 marks. Losses on these operations were set by Dr. Dietrich at approximately 36 per cent of the total.

Dr. Dietrich emphasized that the rescue of the nation's credit system required far more than strengthening the hand of the financial institutions. Sound debtors as well as sound creditors were needed, he said.

On this account, steps of the Government to strengthen commerce and industry were fully as important, the Finance Minister contended, citing the recent government subsidies to the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg American steamship lines as an indirect aid to the improvement of banking conditions.

**UNIVERSAL PIPE & RADIATOR**

Universal Pipe & Radiator Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $253,184 after depreciation, interest, etc., compared with net loss of $72,946 in the first quarter of 1931.


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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## EASTERN WINS FROM N. E. TEAM

### Middle States Beat Middle Atlantic in Sears Cup Tennis

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, June 4 — The Sears Cup, first contested in 1927 and emblematic of the women's sectional lawn tennis team championship of the East, will depart for the first time from Boston since it was offered by Miss Eleonora R. Sears, as the result of the first round of the 1932 series yesterday at the Germantown Cricket Club.

The New York team, representing the Eastern Association, was responsible for the surprise, while the group from the Longwood Cricket Club was not so strong as some of the famous teams of previous years, lacking the presence of such players as Miss Marjorie A. Morrill and Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, as well as the moral support of Mrs. George W. Wightman. The West Side Club team, captained by Miss Eleanor Goss, was not so highly regarded as the Philadelphians or the champions.

It was the lower end of the New York team that was really responsible. In the singles, the three Boston leaders all won, but the lower half of the singles went to New York. Then in the doubles it was a substitute pair, Mrs. Christian E. Muehl and Mrs. Lewis G. Morris, who had been added to the team at the last minute, that clinched the victory, after Miss Goss and Baroness Levi had won the first doubles match of the afternoon from the Boston leaders.

New York came close to another victory when Mrs. Ary L. Lamme Jr., No. 3 on the team, was seven times at match point in her match with Miss Marjorie A. Sachs, including a triple chance at love-forty in the tenth game of the final set. But the steady play of Miss Sachs halted the disaster, and she won at 2—6, 7—5, 8—6.

In the other match, the Middle States, or Philadelphia, team, supplemented by Mrs. John B. Jessup of Wilmington, swept the Middle Atlantic Association team off the courts, with the Baltimorean, Miss Eleanor Cottman, as No. 1. Middle States won every singles match and were equally successful in the doubles.

The final round will bring Philadelphia against New York Saturday, with the losers yesterday playing a consolation match. The summary:

SEARS CUP TENNIS
EASTERN 5, NEW ENGLAND 4

Singles

Miss Virginia B. Rice, New England, defeated Miss Eleanor Goss, Eastern, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Mianne Palfrey, New England, defeated Baroness Levi, Eastern, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Marjorie A. Sachs, New England, defeated Mrs. Ary L. Lamme Jr., Eastern, 2—6, 7—5, 8—6.

Miss Alice C. Francis, Eastern, defeated Mrs. Henry R. Guild, New England, 6—3, 3—6, 8—6.

Mrs. Carolyn S. Hirsch, Eastern, defeated Mrs. William M. Shedden, New England, 6—0, 6—2.

Miss Carolyn Roberts, Eastern, defeated Miss Rosamond Newton, New England, 3—6, 7—5, 6—4.

DOUBLES

Miss Goss and Baroness Levi, Eastern, defeated Miss Rice and Miss Mianne Palfrey, New England, 6—3, 1—6, 8—6.

Miss Sachs and Mrs. Guild, New England, defeated Mrs. Lamme and Miss Roberts, Eastern, 6—4, 6—4.

Mrs. Christian E. Muehl and Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, Eastern, defeated Mrs. Shedden and Miss Newton, New England, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1.

MIDDLE STATES 9, MIDDLE ATLANTIC 0.
SINGLES

Mrs. John B. Jessup, Middle States, defeated Miss Eleanor Cottman, Middle Atlantic, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Virginia Hilleary, Middle States, defeated Miss Elizabeth Warren, Middle Atlantic, 6—0, 6—3.

Miss Anne B. Townsend, Middle States, defeated Miss Reba Kirson, Middle Atlantic, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Ann Page, Middle States, defeated Miss Frances Walker, Middle Atlantic, 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Alison Harrison, Middle States, defeated Mrs. Charles B. Stone, Middle Atlantic, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, Middle States, defeated Mrs. Ruth Martinez, Middle Atlantic, 6—4, 6—2.

DOUBLES

Mrs. Jessup and Miss Hilleary, Middle States, defeated Miss Cottman and Miss Warren, Middle Atlantic, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Page and Mrs. Madeira, Middle States, defeated Miss Kirson and Miss Walker, Middle Atlantic, 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Townsend and Miss Cecilia Riegel, Middle States, defeated Mrs. Stone and Mrs. Martinez, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hollywood | 38 | 24 | .613 |
| Portland | 36 | 26 | .581 |
| Los Angeles | 33 | 26 | .559 |
| San Francisco | 32 | 28 | .533 |
| Oakland | 30 | 31 | .492 |
| Sacramento | 28 | 34 | .452 |
| Seattle | 26 | 36 | .419 |
| Missions | 22 | 40 | .355 |

RESULTS JUNE 3

Portland 4, Oakland 3.
Hollywood 5, Missions 3.
Seattle 13, Sacramento 1.
San Francisco at Los Angeles (postponed)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 31 | 16 | .660 |
| Baltimore | 30 | 18 | .625 |
| Montreal | 27 | 22 | .551 |
| Newark | 25 | 21 | .543 |
| Rochester | 25 | 22 | .532 |
| Jersey City | 20 | 29 | .408 |
| Toronto | 18 | 27 | .400 |
| Reading | 12 | 33 | .267 |

RESULTS JUNE 3

Jersey City 4, Newark 3.
Reading 11, Baltimore 4.
Toronto 3, Rochester 2 (10 innings).
Toronto 8, Rochester 4 (7 innings).
Buffalo at Montreal (postponed).

**TEMPLE GIVES UP CAPTAINS**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, June 4—The election of sport captains has been abolished by the Temple University council on athletics. Hereafter the coach of the team will appoint a captain for each contest. However, at the close of the season an honorary captain, chosen from among the seniors, will be selected by the team. James Peacock of Union City, N. J., leader of this spring's track squad, was the last captain to be elected.

**HARVARD PICKS THREE PLAYERS**

Three players have been named to represent Harvard in the national intercollegiate tennis championship tournament which will be held this month on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club, Merion, Penna. They are Capt. Donald M. Frame '33, John M. Baraby '33 and Harry W. Cole '32.

**FOULKE ELECTED CAPTAIN**

PRINCETON, N. J., June 4 (AP)—William G. Foulke 3d '34 of White Marsh, Penna., yesterday was elected captain of the 1933 Princeton University tennis team.

**COLLEGE TENNIS RESULT**

Wisconsin 5, Chicago 4.

## *Worthington's Hit Beats Brooklyn*

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 38 | 18 | .809 |
| Boston | 36 | 19 | .678 |
| Cincinnati | 34 | 34 | .500 |
| Pittsburgh | 31 | 31 | .500 |
| Brooklyn | 33 | 34 | .478 |
| St. Louis | 30 | 34 | .455 |
| Philadelphia | 30 | 35 | .444 |
| New York | 17 | 33 | .425 |

RESULTS JUNE 3

Boston 6, Brooklyn 5.
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 5 (11 innings).
Philadelphia at New York (postponed).
Cincinnati at St. Louis (postponed).

Boston's second-place Braves advanced to within one and one-half games of the leading Chicago Cubs yesterday in the National League race by defeating the Brooklyn Dodgers, 6 to 5. Pittsburgh set back the Cubs by the score of 6 to 5, in 11 innings. The two other contests scheduled for the day were postponed because of rain.

Red Worthington's double down the right field foul line drove in Bill Urbanski with Boston's winning run in the ninth inning at Brooklyn. Ben Cantwell, the third pitcher used by Manager Bill McKechnie, was the winner. The Dodgers outhit the Braves, 15 to 14, but two errors helped the Tribe in the matter of scoring runs. Hack Wilson hit another home run for the losers. It was his third in two days. Worthington and Akers each made three safeties for the Braves, while Frank O'Doul had four out of five for the Dodgers.

Tony Piet's home run in the eleventh inning off Jakie May's delivery gave the Pirates a victory over the leading Cubs. It came with no one out and on the first ball pitched. Steve Swetonic started and finished for the Pirates, but was in trouble once or twice, as his team mates made three errors. The Cubs threatened to tie the score and possibly go ahead in the last of the eleventh, but Swetonic tightened up in time. Piet was the batting star with four hits, three of them singles. Pie Traynor helped with two triples and a single. The scores:

AT BROOKLYN

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 14 | 1 |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 2 |

Batteries — Frankhouse, Cunningham, Cantwell and Spohrer; Clark; Moore and Lopez. Winning pitcher—Cantwell. Losing pitcher—Moore. Umpires—Rigler, Barr and Donnelly. Time—2h. 28m.

AT PITTSBURGH

| In'gs— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 1 |
| Chicago | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 0 |

Batteries—Swetonic and Grace; Smith, May and Hemsley. Losing pitcher—May. Umpires—Klem, Stark and Pfirman. Time—2h. 15m.

## *McGRAW RESIGNS AS GIANTS' PILOT*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 4—John J. McGraw, for many years one of the greatest characters in baseball, yesterday announced his resignation as manager of the New York Giants. The report came as a surprise to the baseball world, for McGraw had for some time been not only one of the game's most prominent figures, but also one of its biggest assets. He will, however, remain with the National League club in the capacity of vice-president.

McGraw's place as pilot of the Giants, who are at present in last place, will be filled by Bill Terry, the team's capable and veteran first baseman. This announcement also came as a surprise, as it was generally thought that Dave Bancroft, McGraw's third-base coach for several years, was being groomed for the position. The appointment of Terry appears to be a wise one, however, for the Memphis (Tenn.) boy is smart, well liked by his team mates and has proved that he knows plenty about the game of baseball.

McGraw first took over the management of the Giants on July 19, 1902. He had had previous experience as manager and player with the famous old Baltimore Orioles. During his reign as pilot of the Giants McGraw won 10 pennants, took part in nine World Series and captured the championship of the world on three occasions. His last pennant came in 1924, the year that the Washington Senators took the world title. McGraw may never again be an active part of baseball, but the memory of his accomplishments and ability to mold together winning teams will linger long with the fans.

**MILANS TO LEAD DARTMOUTH**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HANOVER, N. H., June 4—Calvin H. Milans '33 was elected captain of the Dartmouth track team at a meeting of the lettermen. Milans has been an outstanding performer in the high jump for two years, and has been a point scorer in every meet in which he has engaged for Dartmouth. Last year he placed third in the outdoor A. A. A. A. meet, and this winter placed second in the indoor meet of the same organization. He was captain of his freshman team, establishing a record of 6ft. 2¾in. His best mark has been 6ft. 4in. In 1931 Milans won the N. E. A. A. U. championship.

**KAHANAMOKU TO SAIL SOON**

HONOLULU, T. H., June 4 (AP)—Duke Kahanamoku, Hawaii's greatest swimmer, who broke world records in three Olympic Games in 1912, 1920 and 1924, will sail June 16 for Los Angeles to train for the 1932 world games. "The Duke" still siwms like a fish, and is aiming at 59s. in the 100-meter race.

## GEHRIG HITS FOUR HOMERS

### Yankee First Baseman Stars in Record-Breaking Game

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 30 | 13 | .698 |
| Washington | 28 | 17 | .622 |
| Detroit | 24 | 18 | .571 |
| Cleveland | 26 | 20 | .565 |
| Philadelphia | 25 | 20 | .556 |
| St. Louis | 21 | 24 | .467 |
| Chicago | 15 | 29 | .341 |
| Boston | 7 | 35 | .167 |

RESULTS JUNE 3

New York 20, Philadelphia 13.
Cleveland 3, Detroit 1.
Cleveland 10, Detroit 7.
St. Louis 2, Chicago 1 (10 innings).
Washington at Boston (postponed).

Henry "Lou" Gehrig, slugging first baseman of the New York Yankees, carved another niche for himself in baseball's Hall of Fame yesterday, when he hit four successive home runs in a record-breaking game against the Philadelphia Athletics, which the Yanks finally won, 20 to 13. Gehrig's feat equals the record held jointly by Robert L. Lowe of the Boston Nationals of 1894 and Edward J. Delehanty of the 1896 Philadelphia Nationals. In other American League contests played yesterday, Cleveland twice beat Detroit, 3 to 1 and 10 to 7, while St. Louis won a 2-to-1 victory over Chicago.

Gehrig's feat was, of course, the outstanding accomplishment in the Yankee-Athletic game, but it was not the only record-breaking performance. Homers by Combs, Lazzeri and Ruth enabled the Yanks to tie the all-time record of seven homers by one club in one game. The club had a total of 50 bases, bettering the American League mark in this respect which was 44. Both clubs' total of 77 bases also set an American League record. Tony Lazzeri made five safeties for the Yankees and, like Gehrig, batted in six runs. The Athletics used five pitchers and the Yanks four. Cochrane and Foxx contributed homers for the Athletics.

It was Foxx's nineteenth for the season.

Goose Goslin's home run into the right field stands in the first of the tenth was the drive that defeated the White Sox, 2 to 1. Vic Frasier was pitching for the losers and although he yielded only five hits, two of them were good for runs. Bruce Campbell hit a homer for the Browns in the first inning. George Blaeholder went the distance for the winners. He was touched for 10 safeties, but was effective with the bases occupied.

Wes Ferrell was the whole show in Cleveland's first victory over Detroit. The big right-hander broke up a pitcher's battle between himself and Tom Bridges of the Tigers, by hitting a home run over the scoreboard in the fifth inning with Eddie Montague on base. Willie Kamm drove in the other Cleveland run in the eighth. Dick Porter, with three hits, was the most consistent batter. The Indians used their hits to better advantage in the second game and were aided by eight bases on balls. Mel Harder was the winning pitcher. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 20 | 23 | 5 |
| Philadelphia | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 1 |

Batteries—Allen, Rhodes, Brown, Gomez and Dickey; Earnshaw, Mahaffey, Walberg, Krausse, Rommel and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Brown. Losing pitcher—Mahaffey. Umpires — Geisel, McGowan and Van Grafan. Time—2h. 55m.

AT CHICAGO

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | — | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | — | 1 | 10 | 0 |

Batteries — Blaeholder and Ferrell; Frasier and Berry. Umpires—Hildebrand and Owens. Time—1h. 48m.

AT DETROIT

First Game

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | — | 3 | 10 | 1 |
| Detroit | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 1 | 9 | 1 |

Batteries—Ferrell and Sewell; Bridges and Ruel. Umpires—Ormsby and Dinneen. Time—1h. 43m.

Second Game

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | — | 10 | 11 | 1 |
| Detroit | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | — | 7 | 15 | 1 |

Batteries—Harder, Connally and Myatt; Wyatt, Herring, Goldstein, Hogsett and Hayworth. Winning pitcher—Harder. Losing pitcher—Wyatt. Umpires—Dinneen and Ormsby. Time—2h. 27m.

**T. P. PERKINS TURNING PRO**

ST. ALBANS, L. I., N. Y., June 4 (AP)—T. Philip Perkins, British amateur golf champion in 1928, yesterday announced he had to make a living and therefore was quitting the amateur ranks to commercialize his golfing ability in any way possible. "I am in no sense declaring myself as a 'business man' golfer," he said, "but rather as a 'working golfer' who will profit by his game wherever it is feasible to do so. I naturally regret giving up my amateurism, but since coming to the United States to become one of your citizens I have found the going rougher than I expected and now find that I must rely on my golfing skill for a livelihood. Hereafter it is my intention to enter as many open golf tournaments as possible, give exhibitions and teach the game to others." Perkins came to the United States in 1928 with the British Walker Cup team and also played in the American amateur, where he was defeated in the finals by Bobby Jones. He remained in this country and last year applied for his citizenship papers.

**COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULT**

Wisconsin 5, Chicago 1.

## LEADERS HOLD THEIR PLACES

### Foxx and Waner Manage to Stay Ahead in Batting Races

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—Some new challengers for the leaders of the major league batting races turned up this week, but they could not do any serious damage to the grip the leaders held on their first place honors.

Although both dropped a few points, Jimmie Foxx of the Athletics and Paul Waner of the Pittsburgh Pirates continued to set the hitting pace and Foxx and Chuck Klein of the Phillies fought it out for the all-around slugging honors.

Foxx lost 31 points through the week which ended yesterday, but wound up with a .415 mark, while Waner barely stuck to the .400 class as he dropped five points and wound up at .401.

Ernie Lombardi, Cincinnati catcher, picked up enough times at bat to win a regular's rating and took second place in the National League at .387, while Chick Hafey, his teammate, slipped off 31 points to .359 and barely held third safe from new assaults of Don Hurst of Philadelphia and Mel Ott of New York, who captured the next two notches at .358 and .356.

In the American League, Bill Dickey of the Yankees and his mate, Tony Lazzeri, exchanged places, finishing with marks of .369 and .357, while a Yankee newcomer to the first five, Earl Combs, followed at .356 and Gerald Walker of Detroit had a .345 mark.

Other National League leaders were Stephenson, Chicago, .348; Klein, Philadelphia, .346; Critz, New York, .341; Moore, Chicago, .333 and Whitney, Philadelphia, .328. The second American League quintet consisted of Fothergill, Chicago, .327; Gehrig, New York, .326; Averill, Cleveland, .324; Levey, St. Louis, .318; and Gehringer, Detroit, .317.

Foxx and Klein held similar positions in the slugging circles of their leagues with honors about even. The Athletic slugger had four firsts with 50 runs, 56 runs batted in, 68 hits and 19 home runs. Klein led in three departments with 54 runs, 46 runs batted in and 13 homers and shared the base stealing lead for both leagues with Frisch of the Cardinals, Blue of the White Sox and Johnson of the Tigers. They had eight apiece. The Phillie star also had two seconds in his league with 65 base hits and eight triples.

The other National League "firsts" went to Paul Waner, who had 69 hits and 29 doubles, and Babe Herman of Cincinnati with nine triples. In the American League, Bruce Campbell of St. Louis with 15 doubles and Buddy Myer of Washington with eight triples were leaders.

Other important figures were registered by Babe Ruth, second in the majors with 15 home runs; Red Worthington of the Braves with 20 doubles and Earl Averill of Cleveland with 47 runs batted in.

The National League boasted two undefeated pitching leaders, Bob Brown and Huck Betts, both of Boston. They had won five games apiece. But the junior circuit countered with "Lefty" Vernon Gomez of the Yankees with 9 victories and 1 defeat and Lloyd Brown of Washington, who had won six out of seven games.

## *WOMEN GOLFERS LEAVE ENGLAND*

LONDON, June 4 (AP) — Miss Maureen Orcutt, carrying the big silver bowl she won for leading the qualifying field in the British women's golf championship, sails for home in the Berengaria today with others of the American group which came over to defeat an English side in a team match and play in the championship.

The silver bowl was the most the American women got out of the championship play, but they defeated the English women in the team matches 5½ matches to 3½. Mrs. Louis D. Cheney went the furthest, being defeated in the semi-final round by Miss Enid Wilson, who went on to win her second successive title.

Sailing for home with Miss Orcutt will be Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Miss Helen L. Hicks and Miss Virginia Holzderber. Others of the American party, including Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Miss Virginia Van Wie, Mrs. Harley G. Higbie, and Miss Marion Hollins, leave today for a brief tour of the Continent before they go to the States.

Miss Orcutt's prize is known as the Diana Fishwick Cup, donated by citizens of Miss Fishwick's home town, Broadstairs, after she won the British title in 1930. The American girl can't have it for keeps, as it is to be played for each year.

**FRESHMEN CREW TO ROW**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, June 4—That the Pennsylvania freshman crew will be in the party which leaves this city June 12 for Elms Hotel, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., which has for some years been the headquarters of the University of Pennsylvania oarsmen when training for the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta on the Hudson River, will be welcomed news to followers of the Red and Blue, as this year's freshman eight is one of the best first-year crews on the water. The varsity will, as usual, be sent by the athletic authorities; but the freshmen will have to depend on subscriptions received from the student body.

**CO-CAPTAINS FOR PENN**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, June 4 — James C. Healey '33 and William A. Carr '33, both quartermilers, have been elected co-captains of the University of Pennsylvania track and field team for next year. Both were members of their freshman one-mile record-breaking relay team, and during the past two years they were members of the varsity one-mile relay team, which set a new world's indoor record in New York in 1931 and a new Penn Relay Carnival record this year.

**SIX NATIONS INVITED**

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—Invitations have been extended to Germany, the Irish Free State, Italy, Poland, Canada and the United States to enter army teams in the international military jumping contests of the National Horse Show, which will be held in Madison Square Garden, Nov. 9-15. In the last five years Poland and Germany have won the team trophy twice each and the United States Army captured the event last year.

## COLUMBIA CREW AT CRUM ELBOW

### Large Squad Training for Poughkeepsie and Olympic Trials

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 4—The largest squad of Columbia oarsmen ever taken to the big boathouse at Crum Elbow is now established there, in active preparation for the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta on June 20 and the Olympic tryouts next month. The entire Glendon family, with Richard J. Glendon, the son, as chief coach, his brother, Hugh Glendon, as coach of the lightweights, and his father, Richard A. Glendon, helping out, are in charge of the five crews and substitutes now here.

Only two faint gleams of hope enliven the hard work which is in store for the squad. Both came during the last week. First, the lightweights won the big race in the American Henleys at Philadelphia, putting them into line for the Olympic tryouts, with a possibility that they may displace the present junior varsity as the second crew in the intercollegiates. Second, the crew of recent alumni, also in preparation for the Olympics, scored a victory over the senior crew of the New York Athletic Club, another Olympic candidate, in the annual Harlem regatta on Monday.

**Experienced Material**

With three members of his 1931 varsity to work with, as well as four of last year's jayvees, promoted from the start of the season, the younger Glendon has plenty of experienced material to work with. But so far the crew has taken the wash from practically every opponent, including their own lightweights once in a while. So hard work is to be the order of the day for the next two weeks in an effort to reach a higher standard.

Macrae Sykes '33, stroke last year, is still the pace setter and it does not seem likely that he will be displaced. Charles P. Wagner '33, still at No. 6, is also an apparent fixture in his old seat. The third member of the 1931 crew, Robert L. Ward '33, who rowed at No. 3 last year, has been moved into the waist of the boat to No. 5.

Three more of the freshman crew of two years ago, members of the junior eight last season, have reached the varsity for the current season, as well as two others who have rowed on that crew. John P. Prendergast '33, No. 5 and No. 7 on the jayvees last year, started at bow, but moved to starboard stroke after the two early defeats. Wilfred J. Kinderman '33, starting at No. 7, where he was in the Poughkeepsie junior varsity race in 1931, has changed places with his classmate, and is now at bow. The third junior added this year is Alfred A. Beaujean '33, at No. 5 of the jayvees last season, who has been at No. 3 oar in all the races.

**R. F. Muller Returns**

Rene F. Muller '32, displaced from the crew for the big race, after being at bow for the earlier races last season, is back in the squad, and has been holding down No. 4 position, while William McDuffee '32, stroke of the 1931 jayvees, is at No. 2.

For coxswain, the guide of the 1931 freshmen, S. R. Sheffer, has been promoted to the varsity.

While the varsity boating, with the exception of the early shift of Kinderman and Prendergast, has been substantially stable, the second crew has had itself shifted about, with new men coming in and out of the boat, all season.

Only one of the eight, Lavern Rodman '34, has remained in the same seat, at No. 7, while several of the eight have been moved out in favor of others from time to time. John J. Ryan '33, a substitute last year, started as stroke, was moved out after the Yale race, but came back in another shakeup, and is now assigned to the oar. Eugene V. Colligan '34, a freshman substitute last year, went clear out of the boat after the same race, only to come back for the Childs Cup. He is now at No. 6. At No. 5, Francis G. Hugo '34, was in the seat for the first two races, but is now out of the squad altogether. David Kuusiluoto '33 took the oar for the Childs Cup, but has now been displaced by the real wanderer of the squad, Edward G. Hlavac '34, who started as a substitute, made No. 1 for the second race, No. 3 for the Childs Cup, and is now listed as No. 5. Kuusiluoto is now at No. 3.

**McCaleb at No. 4**

Walter F. McCaleb '33, No. 4 on last year's jayvees, has been a bit more stable than some of his associates, holding that oar in three of the races, though he was moved out to No. 3 on one occasion. He is now on the current list for the place. For No. 2, after sundry experiments, Myron L. Michelman '34, a substitute on last year's freshmen, is now listed, while John Wilbur '32, with the exception of a brief excursion to No. 4 on May 14, has held the bow oar all season.

Another wanderer in a reverse order to Hlavac is John F. Noble '33, who started at No. 2, went to stroke, and is now relegated to a substitute position. Donald Read '32, coxswain of the boat last year, is still at the ropes.

The chief hope of the coaches is now the lightweight crew. With five of the crew in the same seats all season, and only one real substitution, the performance of the boat has been such that they have outrowed the regular jayvees all season, and are openly stating that they should be selected for the second race on June 20. Their victory on the Schuylkill last week would seem to justify the boast. This is the first time they have been taken to Poughkeepsie. William D. Sullivan '33, at stroke, Bernard Glueck Jr. '34, 7, Jerome A. Urban '34, 6, and Gavin K. MacBain '33, are the rear four, with Edward Solomon '34, substitute freshman coxswain in 1931, in the steersman's seat. The only real substitution came at No. 4, where William H. Boesling Jr. '33, who started, and was the only member of the crew last season, has been replaced by Robert Beare '33, after a brief experiment with Albert H. Gaede '34, who moved temporarily down for one race from his regular position at No. 2, only to go back there again.

A second generation of Columbia oarsmen, Malcolm D. Roy Jr. '34, son of the crew star of 20 years ago, and a well-known expert on sports, is making his father proud by his performance at No. 3, while bow oar is in the hands of Oliver H. Durand '34.

The alumni crew is now boated as follows: Bow, Henry Walter '31, bow last year; 2, William Sanford '29, then at No. 4; 3, Clifford Spiller '31 at No. 2 last year; 4, Edwin L. Kilroe '29, then a lightweight, and the four rear members of the champion crew of 1929, Arthur Douglas '29, William Biesse '30, Horace Davenport '29, and Alastair MacBain '29, in their old-time places, with Robert Berman 29 of that crew again in the coxswain seat. Eric Lambart '29, stroke in 1928, is the substitute.

## *Steeplechase To Be Run on Friday*

Plans are being rapidly completed for the program of events which will make up the eastern Olympic track and field semifinal trials which are to be held at the Harvard Stadium, Friday and Saturday, June 17 and 18, and while not yet entirely completed, it has been decided to hold the 3000-meter steeplechase on Friday afternoon and the 5000 and 10,000-meter runs complete on Saturday. This year it has also been decided to hold the 3000-meter steeplechase on the cinder path with the water-jump the only part of it on grass.

William F. Garcelon and his games committee has split up the finals in the steeplechase and 5000 and 10,000-meter runs because so many contestants want to take a try at two events. All want to try the 3000-meter race, and then either the 5000 or 10,000 on Saturday. The steeplechase on Friday will be a final.

New York has sent word that Joseph P. McCluskey of Fordham, George Lermond, former Boston College and West Point star; Frank Nordell, the great New York University runner; Lou Gregory, the National six-mile champion, and Eino Pentti wish to compete in steeplechase and one other distance event.

The Olympic Games Committee also announces that the meet on Friday June 17 will start at 3:00 p. m., and on Saturday June 18 at 2:30 p. m. There are 18 events on the program each day and the entry will be heavy. Trials in most contests will be held on Friday with the finals on Saturday. Olympic rules will be enforced and two false starts in all races, hurdle or flat, will lead to the disqualification of a competitor.

The committee announces that tickets have been placed on sale at the Boston A. A., Harvard A. A. and the down town ticket offices in the sporting goods houses. All prices have been reduced for both days.

**YALE PICKS TWO TEAMS**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 4—Six golfers and four tennis players have been picked by the Yale athletic authorities to represent that university in the national intercollegiate golf and tennis tournaments which are to be held this month, the former at Hot Springs, Va., and the latter at the Merion Cricket Club, Merion, Penna. Capt. Daniel England Jr. '32, Sidney W. Noyes Jr. '33, John E. Parker Jr. '33, David S. Gamble 3d '32, Milton P. Warner '33 and Hamilton W. Wright '34, were the golfers named; while the tennis players are Capt. William R. Bascom '32, Clark Andrews '32, William Smyth '32 and Robert P. Hastings '33.

**WHITE TO LEAD LIONS**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 4—Columbia's varsity baseball men have elected Raymond F. White '33 to the captaincy for next season. White pitched the Lions to eight victories this season and won six of the seven Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League games credited to the Lions. He was defeated only twice. His batting was high grade and he finished the season with a mark of .393.

**MISS GLUTTING DEFENDS**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 4—Four strokes behind and only nine to go, Miss Charlotte Glutting of the Baltusrol Golf Club yesterday turned in scores of 2—5—4 for the last three holes successfully to defend her Women's New Jersey Golf Association championship title, with a three-day total of 262. Josephine Merrill of Montclair, who was leading with only nine holes left to play, finished second with a card of 265.

**MARATHON SWIMMING**

TORONTO, June 4 (AP)—Marathon swimming races, annual features of the Canadian National Exhibition, will be held this year on Aug 26 for women and Aug. 31 for men. Shorter races will be held Sept. 9 and 10. The men's race is at 15 miles and the women's swim 10.

## FRENCH TENNIS IN SEMIFINALS

### Cochet, Bernard, Menzel and de Stefani Seek Singles Title

AUTEUIL, France, June 4 (AP)—English-speaking nations who once completely dominated tennis had not one representative left in the men's singles of the French hard-court championships today.

To Englishmen, an American and an Irishman went out in the quarterfinals yesterday before a joint attack by France, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

Henri Cochet of France, heavy favorite for the title, eliminated the last American, Gregory S. Mangin; Cochet's compatriot, Marcel Bernard, put out the Irishman, G. Lyttleton Rogers and the two Britons, H. G. N. Lee and Fred T. Perry were beaten respectively by Giorgio de Stefani of Italy and Roderich Menzel of Czechoslovakia.

Bernard gained his semifinal position Friday by defeating Rogers, the Giant Irishman, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

Mrs. Moody, with no engagement on the courts Friday, did not appear at Roland Garros Stadium, spending her time shopping and resting for her final match. She won the title three straight years, 1928, 1929 and 1930 and did not defend it in 1931. Mrs. Moody's opponent in the singles final will be the French star, Mme. Rene Mathieu. They will play Sunday.

## SCHEDULE CUT FOR AMERICAN LEAGUE

CHICAGO, June 4 (AP)—The schedule of the American Hockey League will be cut from 48 to 40 games next season and the playoffs for the championship will start by March 15. This was the decision reached yesterday by members of the executive committee.

No definite action was taken, as regards the question of salaries, but the committee will recommend to each club that it slice $15,000 off its pay roll for the coming season.

Applications were received from several cities seeking franchises in the league and the Tulsa Club expressed a desire to withdraw from the circuit.

President William F. Grant, Kansas City, planned to leave last night to investigate conditions in cities applying for franchises. St. Paul and Minneapolis were among the most active bidders for places in the league.

## *NINE RECORDS FALL AS METCALFE STARS*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 4 (AP)—Ralph Metcalfe, sophomore, led Marquette University to victory last night in the seventh annual central intercollegiate track and field meet under the floodlights of Marquette Stadium. Marquette had 38⅓ points, the University of Wisconsin 33 and Notre Dame 23⅓.

One national intercollegiate record, the running high jump, was broken as Bert A. Nelson of Butler cleared the bar at 6ft 7⅛in. to beat the 6ft. 7¼in. mark set by W. C. Haggars of Texas in 1926. Nine meet records were broken and three others were tied.

Taking the spotlight with Nelson was Metcalfe, winner of the dash events and pace man for the winning Marquette relay team. Other entrants finished as follows:

Michigan Normal 22, Michigan State 21, Bradley Tech 8, Illinois Normal 8, Butler 5, University of Chicago 5, Detroit City College 5, Western State of Michigan 4, De Paul 1 and University of Detroit 1.


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# EDUCATIONAL

## The Girl Debater

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Kent, Ohio

WILL the halls of Congress soon resound with eloquence and logic from female lips equal to that of Webster, Clay or Calhoun? The answer is that such a situation is entirely probable. Women already occupy seats in the House and Senate, though thus far none has developed any great power in debate. It may soon be different.

Unheralded and unnoted, a movement of considerable importance has developed in our high schools that may have profound influence upon the political future of our nation.

The subject was called to my attention the other day when Nancy, my neighbor, who is 17, came in and asked to see me. "I am gathering material for a debate," she said, "and I would like to borrow your 'World Almanac.'"

Nancy is a normal girl, full of life and vigor. She likes her athletics and dancing as well as anyone, and I was a little surprised to know that she was interested in debating. I thought perhaps it merely a temporary classroom task of some sort that claimed her attention.

"Do girls debate nowadays?" I inquired, pleasantly.

"Sure," she replied. "Our team is made up of girls entirely." She smiled mysteriously, then added, "But we've got a boy for alternate."

"What other team are you debating and what's your subject?" I asked further.

"We are debating the Chesterville High School team, and it's a pretty important contest, too," Nancy told me. "You see, our school is in the State Debating League, and we hope to reach the state finals. Mr. Clark our coach, thinks we have a good chance. Our subject is the unemployment insurance question."

This was all news to me, and I proceeded to ask more questions. I even tried to suggest sources of information to Nancy, but soon found she already knew all about them, and that I was the person who needed instruction. To me the idea of a coach suggested a football team, and a debating team made up of girls seemed a freak of nature.

**The Horse and the Cow**

When I was a boy in the district school we sometimes held debates but they were rare affairs, usually gotten up in a hurry. Older boys took part in them on Friday afternoons but girls never did. The subjects were usually some vague question like "Resolved, That Washington was a greater man than Napoleon," or "Resolved, That the Horse Is More Useful Than the Cow." The debaters had no reliable sources of information and instruction and the forensic battles that ensued brought forth some weird arguments. Contests were settled by vote of the audience, usually influenced by the most vociferous statements or by personal popularity of the speakers. Of course, sometimes good debaters emerged from these platform melees, but on the whole the aspiring Websters received scant training.

Now, years later, not only was debating a regular part of school work but there were debate coaches debating leagues and strangest of all, girl debaters. It was a matter to be investigated. Accordingly I made it my business to become acquainted with Coach Clark and found out "plenty."

I found, for instance, that in 34 states of the Union there are state high school debating leagues. I found that thousands of high schools belong to these leagues and there are also numerous local leagues with membership of additional thousands. It develops that not only are state elimination debating contests held every year, but there is also a national debating tournament for high school teams. All this, of course, may not be news to some, but it was to me and I try to keep well informed.

The critics who complain that high school youth lack seriousness of purpose and are submerged by the craze for athletics, here have food for reflection. With manual training, business instruction and school journalism developed as they are and with the spread of the art of debating, certainly there are some serious things in school life.

But what to me is the most unusual feature of the whole system of school debate is the fact that a majority of the debaters are girls. No figures are kept, but reports are generally the same, that girl debaters outnumber the boys by a comfortable margin. "Forensic" once was popularly supposed to belong to boys, but in this instance girls show as much or more interest and ability as do their brothers.

**Effect on Political Future**

When we consider that the entrance of women into politics has been recent and that thousands of high school girls are constantly discussing important public questions, one cannot help but wonder what effect these things will have on the political future of the nation. Girls cannot think deeply on subjects and immediately forget them. If they find they know as much about public questions as men, they will surely make use of their knowledge.

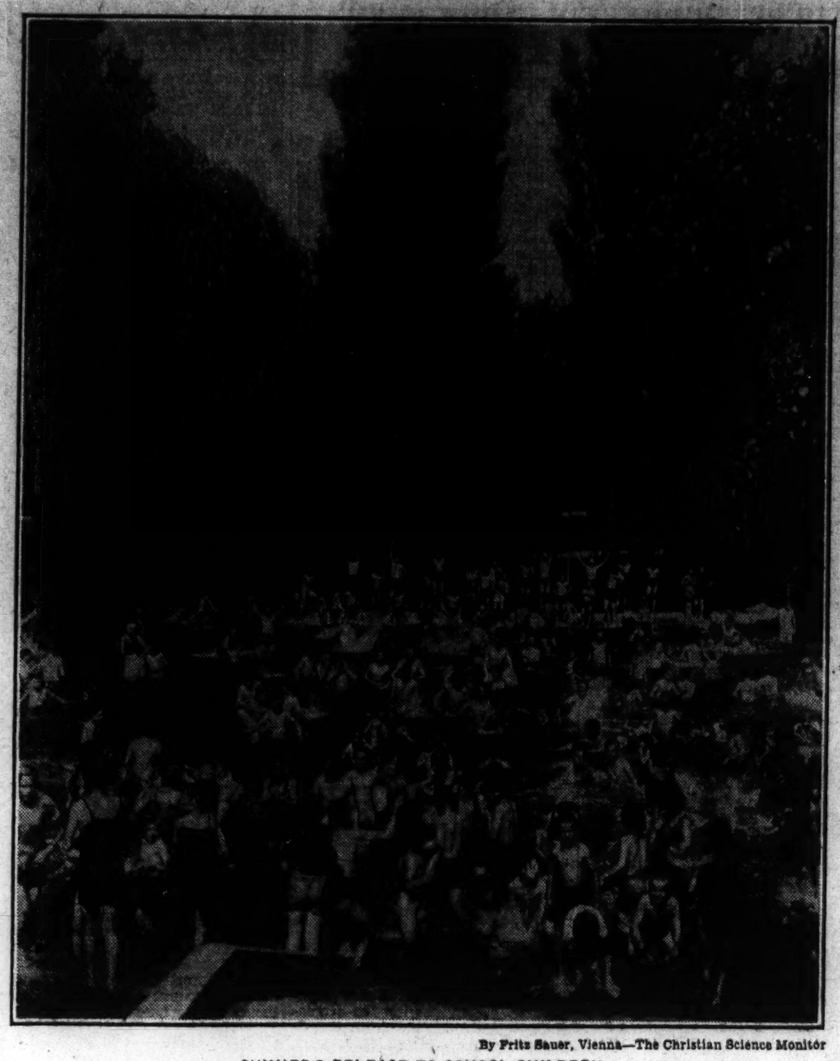
Interest in high school debating has recently experienced extensive growth. In the state of Ohio, for example, the state debating league was formed in 1928 with a charter membership of 25 schools. In the following year the list increased to 67 schools and last year there were 128 schools enrolled. In the winter of 1930-31 the league held 400 debates, before audiences that totaled 175,000. Dozens of local leagues also function in Ohio so that possibly 2000 debaters are heard on state high school platforms.

Management of the Ohio State High School Debating League is under the direction of Prof. D. W. Riley of the idivision of public speaking of Ohio State University. Every year a series of elimination contests are held by district winners and a state championship debate staged at Columbus.

Other state leagues operate in a similar manner. Debating teams from the various states are associated in what is known as the National University Extension League and this association works in conjunction with the National Forensic League. A national tournament for state winners has been inaugurated. Last summer the tournament was held at Ripon, Wis., and the national championship was won by the team from Miami, Okla.

The association suggests subjects for debate. Last year the same subject was used by 28 state leagues. It was the chain store question. This year unemployment insurance is debated in 34 states.

J. B. H.



By Fritz Sauer, Vienna—The Christian Science Monitor

SUMMER'S RELEASE TO SCHOOL CHILDREN

Vienna Provides Bathing Pools

The opening of further extensions of public bathing places by municipal authorities has made it possible for thousands more to enjoy a social splash beneath cool willows and tall stately poplar trees. Free and jolly, but it is not entirely void of the necessaries of education.

## Report Card Reformation

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Akron, Ohio

SCHOOL report cards in Akron have gone modern. The old 100, 95, 90 per cent method of grading, and even the A, B, C method are now things of the past.

At the end of the winter semester, when Johnny and Mary passed over their cards for inspection, Mother stared in great puzzlement. Warily she glanced at the old familiar conduct column. There was no red inked "Poor," nor yet a "Fair" nor a "Good."

The list of studies was practically as of old, to be sure, except that "Social Studies" as a separate item, was an innovation. But after each study instead of a neat figure or letter, there was drawn a bar or graph showing how much progress Johnny or Mary had made in that particular study.

Mother discovered also that instead of the old-time conduct mark there was a column headed "Citizenship," with the words "Helpful and Effort" underneath. Another column said, "Report of Activities," with subdivisions of art, auditorium, gymnasium, health, library, music and shop, beneath it. Father decided that the graphs looked very much like those used in business places.

Later the story of the new plan came out. It had been worked out by three principals in the city, and is similar to Dr. Carlton Washburn's plan at Winnetka, Ill., except that it has been modified and enlarged upon, to meet the needs of a city like Akron.

"Winnetka is a comparatively small place, while Akron is a large city with many different nationalities and types of children," said Miss Isabel Wilson, one of the three principals. "And the Winnetka plan is worked out only up to the sixth grade while we carry it through the eighth grade."

Each pupil progresses at his own rate of speed and is promoted by subjects whenever the work for the grade in that subject has been completed. Thus a child makes continuous progress from year to year in each subject according to his ability. No pupil can fail.

The old dreaded words, "not promoted," will never appear on a pupil's card under this new plan. He will merely take a bit longer to finish the work.

"When we see a pupil's graph is far too short on one subject we spend extra time with that child on that particular subject until he has mastered it," said Miss Wilson. "For a number of years a group of Akron teachers have discussed the failure of the modern school system, in that it standardizes the pupil and does not allow the teacher to recognize individual progress. Now each teacher knows in which subjects his pupil excels and in which he falls short."

An arithmetic class of today in Akron's schools is an interesting place to visit. One finds each pupil working upon a different problem and it may be upon a different subject. One pupil may be still doing long division, while another is working algebra problems and still another has progressed even to geometry. Similarly in English. There would be very little cheating or "cribbing" in classes conducted on this basis, one imagines.

The new Akron plan has been used with great success in several schools in the city for a year or more. Other schools are fast adopting it.

## Sir Walter Scott and Education

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

London

TO READ Sir Walter Scott, whose centenary falls this year, is a sound historical education. Sir Nigel Playfair has told us how he managed to obtain a degree at Oxford largely through a verbal knowledge of Shakespeare's plays. A close acquaintance with the novels of Scott would do almost as well. For though Scott was not in detail invariably accurate—everyone knows that the plumes on the helmets of the knights in "Ivanhoe" are a few centuries too early—he caught the atmosphere and temper of the ages of which he wrote with a vividness and sureness outside the range of all but a very select band of historians. And it is far more important to have a clear realization of the distinctive features and temper of a period—a grasp of its mental outlook, and the feel of its atmosphere—than to have the memory stuffed with specific facts and dates.

That is why it is often more truly historically educative to read a historical novel than a sober professional history. The value of the latter's accuracy is too frequently neutralized by its dullness, while the former, if good of its kind, brings before the reader the people with whom it deals in their form and habit as they lived. It would perhaps be an exaggeration to maintain that Scott wrote the best historical novel ever given to the world. That claim may probably be disputed between "Henry Esmond" and "The Cloister and the Hearth." But these works are in the nature of isolated achievements. Nothing else of Thackeray or Reade's can, in this particular line, be compared with them. But Scott is the author of at least six historical novels that are in the front rank, ranging from the tournaments of "Ivanhoe" to the last abortive efforts of the supporters of the Stuarts in "Redgauntlet." For consistency of achievement, and intimate knowledge of and sympathy with, many different ages, classes and peoples, Scott is easily first among historical novelists.

To be sure, in many ways he is out of harmony with the temper of the twentieth century. He takes, according to our present attitude, too rosy a view of the past. Doubtless it was not quite so jolly to live in the twelfth century as Scott thought. But he enjoyed the Regency enormously. In order to praise one's own period it is not essential to abuse the past. Conceivably a keener appreciation of the one might lead to a keener appreciation of the other.

Again, Scott can hardly be called a democrat. He believed in the hierarchical constitution of society, in which each man does his job in his appointed place. And royalty was inclined to go to his head. But the modern taste for making history the record of the common people rather than a recital of the deeds of the exalted will find plenty to satisfy it in Scott. If he had a tendency to regard the guinea stamp a little too highly, it was not because he was ignorant of the "gowd" beneath. His stories are a panorama of the lives of ordinary men and women down the ages. "Ivanhoe" tells more about the oppressed state of the Jews under Richard I than can be found in most histories; "The Fortunes of Nigel" contains vivid pictures of the circumstances of London apprentices in the seventeenth century; "Redgauntlet" puts the case of the humble Quakers; "The Heart of Midlothian" throws a searchlight on the conditions of the Scottish peasantry some 200 years ago; the most striking character of "The Antiquary" is a beggar; "Guy Mannering" introduces us to the gypsies of Scott's father's day. Despite their superficial engrossment with the affairs of kings and princes there can be no better or more sympathetic treatment of the lives of the poor found anywhere in literature than in the novels of Sir Walter Scott.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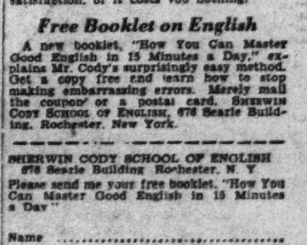

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# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Anything for a Laugh

**The Soul of America, by Arthur Hobson Quinn. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. $3.**

DEMOCRACY, efficiency, liberality, provincialism, individuality, humor, vision—these are the characterizing American qualities as Professor Quinn defines them. Penetrating as are his appraisals, he maintains a judicial detachment. Perhaps his consideration of humor will indicate the poise of his attitude. He bluntly acknowledges that "anyone who tries to read a large dose of Artemus Ward or Bill Nye will soon be reduced to a condition of depression that time alone can cure." Yet the British writer who remarked that Ward and Nye were typical American humorists hit upon a half-truth. For, Professor Quinn remarks dryly, Americans love a joke and are not too particular about its quality. To Eugene Field and Mark Twain in his happier moments we may turn for fun that means something, and to Finley Peter Dunne's Mr. Dooley as confidently as an elder generation found laughter and point in Lowell's "Biglow Papers."

When Professor Quinn remarks that "one of our national weaknesses is a willingness to make fun of anything for the sake of a laugh," he turns up the worm in the bud. Indignation is out of fashion, as well-intentioned reformers have discovered when all their serious charges are scattered to the winds by a single wisecrack on the part of the accused. Often the grafter makes no defense of his actions. "Sue me!" he chortles, and the newspaper reader with a hair-trigger sense of fun that can be set off with the slightest jar laughs automatically, and gratefully forgets the whole disagreeable business. As Professor Quinn says: "The most serious aspect of the American's craving for humor lies in his willingness to laugh at diseases in public life, or a moral laxity, or at economic injustice, provided he is given an opportunity."

**The Comedy of Abuses**

And all this signifies what? An insensitiveness to permanent values? An "after us the deluge" attitude? Utter indifference as to the spending of money that the laughers do not see actually going out of their pockets? They are unable to visualize such matters in the abstract, or they would realize that many of their personal sufferings are due to paying through the nose for their entertainment. The exploiters of the public become objects to be liked because they furnish so many laughs, and nothing is done about it. One longs for another such blast of honest intolerance of corruption in office as that started by Thomas Nast's savage cartoons of the seventies, which ended in blowing Boss Tweed out of Tammany Hall into jail. When Tweed grinned and asked, "What are you going to do about it?" the committee of 70 showed him. The genial comedy of similar abuses today is so heartwarming that "men cease to take them seriously or even to believe in them."

Professor Quinn finds this "anything for a laugh" element in American character often deplorable. But in the national readiness to jest on any subject he discerns an ultimate hope that laughter will again become something distinctly more than a safety valve of a high speed civilization.

Professor Quinn sketches in the historical background quickly and comprehensively, showing the slow alterations effected by immigration and internal economic changes, in the evolution of a rebellious, isolated colony into a world power that has become the creditor of other nations. He finds the American idea of democracy adapted to the country's character, and its legislative methods suited to the needs of a conglomerate people for whom, he thinks, there can be no such direct and speedy action as is possible under the parliamentary system of Britain. He finds that the executives of the United States have more often been right than Congress, and that the direct responsibility of the President to the people gives him a "strength unknown to any king or prime minister."

**Social Life**

"In our social relations, theory and practice square no more accurately than in our political life, so far as democracy is concerned," he points out. For in every form of civilization those of like tastes will seek out one another, a condition that has little relation with the theory of democracy. But in the wide sense, the democracy of personal ability finds expression in the United States because of the absence of any large hereditary leisure class, at least among the masculine inhabitants.

In literature, Professor Quinn holds, Americans are not affected permanently by individualists whose art does not also embrace the qualities of clarity, beauty and sincerity. He remarks that the Nobel Prize Committee in 1930 passed by not only Mr. Robert Frost and Mr. Edwin Arlington Robinson, but also Mrs. Edith Wharton, Miss Willa Cather and Mr. Eugene O'Neill "for a novelist far below them in achievement," and adds, "I am convinced that a popular vote in America never would have selected Sinclair Lewis as the foremost American writer, notwithstanding the able publicity campaign that 'made him great and kept him so.'"

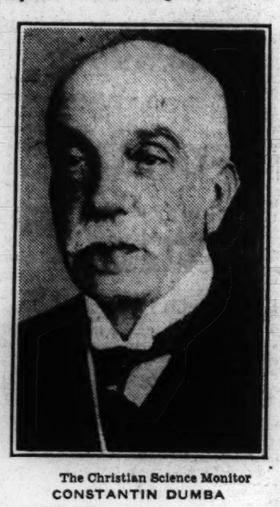
In architecture, American vision has manifested itself in the development of the skyscraper, essentially a new form for a new age. The "World Bank" in finance and the measurement of the electron in the laboratory are other exemplifications of pioneering in uncharted fields. Efficiency has come to be synonymous with America, critics of the country acknowledge in the course of their listings of its shortcomings. Yet efficiency that leads to quantity production that cannot be absorbed by the market is not commendable, especially when it turns the human being into a machine. Commendable is the impulse of liberality, largely manifest in the desire to find out the other man's point of view, even if it is not adopted.

In this calm and penetrant way, arguing ever, side of his question, Professor Quinn traverses his subject. His book is a good corrective for dogmatic viewpoints. E. C. S.

## Apologia of a Diplomatist

**Memoirs of a Diplomat, by Constantin Dumba, former Ambassador from Austria-Hungary to the United States. Translated from the German by Ian F. D. Morrow. Boston: Little, Brown. $4.**

THE more memoirs of diplomats, distinguished and otherwise, that are published, the more insistent becomes the questioning as to whether diplomacy is not to be classed as a moribund profession. The rapid and extensive development of means of intercommunication among countries, the swifter passage by airplanes which makes it possible for premiers of European countries to visit the capitals of their neighbors and re-



The Christian Science Monitor
CONSTANTIN DUMBA

turn to their posts within 48 hours, the development of the international telephone system which makes personal conversations between Peking and London entirely possible, all tend to lessen the importance of the representative of a sovereign state at the capital of a friendly or for that matter of an unfriendly neighbor.

Ambassador Dumba, who represented Austria-Hungary at Washington at the beginning of the World War, entered upon diplomacy just at the moment when that profession was at its highest point. In 1879 he was attached to the Embassy in London, and for a few years thereafter to that in Paris. It was a moment when Austria-Hungary was beginning the most glorious period of an Empire which has now disappeared from Europe. The young diplomatist, after training in the two great posts of Paris and London, was sent as envoy to what was then, and long remained, the most difficult post for an Austrian to occupy, namely, Belgrade. He was plunged in the intrigues of the Balkans, witnessed the overthrow and assassination of King Alexander and his wife, and saw, despite his efforts to maintain Austrian influence, Serbia gradually drift into the position of a vassal of Russia. There could have been no better training in the difficulties of diplomacy than Dr. Dumba enjoyed there.

After a quiet period as Minister to Sweden he was sent to Washington as Ambassador. The American capital was just beginning in 1913 to assume importance as a diplomatic center. It had long been considered a pleasant and a restful post for diplomats. And then in August, 1914, the World War broke, and for years the capital of the richest nation of the world, the nation the favors of which all belligerents were seeking, the nation which balanced precariously on the line between neutrality and participation in the war, became the most difficult post in the diplomatic world. Two Ambassadors at this juncture were confronted with peculiarly perplexing problems. Count von Bernstorff, representing Germany, and Dr. Dumba, representing Austria-Hungary, were suspected from the first. For notwithstanding the large German-American population of the United States, the public sentiment which was most articulate, the political activity which carried the most weight, was unquestionably on the side of Great Britain and her allies.

Fully half of this volume of Dr. Dumba's is given over to a consideration of the difficulties of his position at that time, with an explanation of the way in which he attempted to defend the interests of his country without encountering the fatal antagonism of the American Government. He complains that the press in the United States was from the first generally hostile to that side of the World War which he represented. It will be remembered that the incident which led to his ultimate withdrawal from his diplomatic post was the detection of his part in efforts to cause strikes and the destruction of property in the great factories of the United States, and particularly in the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company. His defense is that all he did was to call out Hungarian workmen employed in such industries. And he complains bitterly that the demand for his recall was given to the press before it was presented to him, and cited offenses of which he declared himself innocent.

The war is fading far into the past now, and much of the bitterness and hatred which it caused has disappeared—unfortunately to be succeeded by entirely new aversions not always involving the same national combinations. And so it may be well for us today to read with open minds the extremely interesting and readable account which Dr. Dumba has given of his brief service in the United States. Those who recall him at all will do so with pleasant appreciation of the kindly, scholarly and genial nature which should have enabled him to weather almost any diplomatic complications other than those which attended the most difficult situation which any Ambassador to the United States was ever forced to confront. W. J. A.

## Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

### A Lot of Good Stuff, Accumulated

SHAW, Bennett, Wells, Galsworthy — possibly the most prolific of modern men of letters . . . For thirty years or more it has hardly been possible to issue a list of new publications which did not include their names.

From William H. Wise & Co. of New York come Vols. VI and XXX of the Ayot St. Lawrence Edition of the Collected Works of Shaw . . . According to the accompanying letter, these complete the edition . . . In our case, they do not . . . They make 27 volumes . . . The others must have gone astray . . . Volume VI contains Short Stories, Scraps and Shavings; Volume XXX, the Essays in Fabian Socialism . . . Shaw will not, it is safe to say, go down in history as a short story writer, any more than as a novelist . . . He will be remembered, possibly, as a playwright; more probably, as a writer of Prefaces to plays.

Among the Scraps is a discarded act of "Back to Methuselah," and not even this discarded act is allowed to go forth without its Preface . . . This is entitled: "A Glimpse of the Domesticity of Franklyn Barnabas" . . . and it informs us that the pages "have just turned up in the course of a hunt for matter wherewith to complete a collected edition of my works; and being much at a loss for padding for this particular volume of scraps of fiction, I looked through them and thought they might prove not only readable, but perhaps useful to married ladies with interesting husbands who attract husband stealers."

* * *

The account of the technique with which Clara Barnabas defended the integrity of her marriage is a typical Shavian adventure; but the interest of this scrap lies rather in the figure of Immenso Champernoon . . . This caricature of Mr. G. K. Chesterton, "with the head of a cherub on the body of a Falstaff," would sit comfortably beside those of Lloyd George and the other statesmen in the play . . . Indeed it might feel more comfortable than they, for it is drawn with rather less acid in the ink . . . Champernoon makes some horrible puns, which are, however, probably no worse than Chesterton's . . . And he's represented as really a very clever person.

This satirical portrait makes it more than ever necessary, evidently, for Shavians to possess this edition, which, so far as we know, contains everything except "Too True to be Good" (no great loss) and the next play . . . It may be, of course, that "Too True to be Good" is in one of those three missing volumes, though we seem to recall reading that it will not be published until the play has been produced at Malvern.

* * *

The first volume of Arnold Bennett's Journal, published in the United States by Viking, will be reviewed later in these columns . . . Meantime, we may be permitted to say that it reveals the familiar self-portrait . . . We are reminded by it, too, of a comparison that has often occurred to us, between Bennett and Mr. Somerset Maugham . . . Both are clever and both are practical . . . Both proved that they were artists by producing one really first-rate work, and both thereafter subsided into literary tradesmen . . . Finally, both are victims of snobbery . . . Bennett was forever, in his books, passing his hand mentally over smooth, expensive surfaces of things; Maugham is always assuring you that a character is, or is not, a "gentleman" . . . It is not only by American magazines that good writers are spoiled.

It occurs to us, too, how easily novelists and playwrights get off, compared with composers of music, in the matter of criticism . . . Mr. W. J. Henderson has remarked that no way has yet been found of preventing audiences from applauding at concerts . . . That is true of audiences, but not of music critics . . . A new composition generally gets a pretty cool scrutiny from them, and seldom receives praise that later needs modifying . . . But a book or a play (Congressman Sirovich to the contrary notwithstanding) generally receives far gentler handling than it deserves . . . At least in the United States.

* * *

So far as books are concerned, the custom of getting authors to write about one another's work has undoubtedly had a bad effect . . . Nobody thinks of asking Prokofieff what he thinks of Stravinsky's latest opus . . . When composers talk of music, it is usually of their own music . . . But it is apparently impossible to publish a new novel without a laudatory introduction by Mr. Christopher Morley, in America, or Mr. Hugh Walpole, in England . . . Who originated this notion that an artist is a good critic of other artists' work? . . . You couldn't find a worse.

Here is Mr. Ford Madox Ford, writing an introduction to a Modern Library edition of Mr. Ernest Hemingway . . . He quotes: "Troops went by the house and down the road and the dust they raised powdered the leaves of the trees. The trunks of the trees were dusty and the leaves fell early that year and we saw the troops marching along the road and the dust rising and the leaves, stirred by the breeze falling and the soldiers marching and afterwards the road bare and white except for the leaves." . . . And he comments: "I wish I could quote more, it is such pleasure to see words like that come from one's pen."

It may be a pleasure to Ford Madox Ford, but it's not a pleasure to us . . . If that passage had been written by a child, you would say that the child, after studying grammar and rhetoric, might perhaps learn to write at least correctly . . . which, of course, would ruin him for Mr. Ford . . . Fortunately, the Modern Library is also publishing the Short Stories of Anton Tchekov, and Conrad's "Victory."

You may call Shaw, Bennett, Wells and Galsworthy "uncles" of English literature, if you like, but at least they have known how to construct a sentence . . . If you know what we mean.

## Two Women Novelists

**Two Soldiers and a Lady, by H. R. Reid. London: Constable. 7s. 6d. net.**
**New Heaven New Earth, by Phœbe Fenwick Gaye. London: Secker. 7s. 6d. net.**

MISS REID has written something different from the usual historical novel. It belongs neither to the "Wardour St." costume school nor to the ironic-picturesque. Although her scene is England of the seventeenth century, and her characters are Cavaliers and Roundheads, her book is really an intimate study of three people whose characteristics and ways of thought seem immediately near to us. She has broken down the time barrier—a rare achievement. There is not much action and it is surprising to discover on finishing the book that it has covered a period of only about 24 hours.

Miles Borlace, a Commonwealth soldier whose geniality is disapproved of by his narrower and more straitlaced companions, finds himself under orders to conduct a lady of rank to her brother, a Cavalier secret agent whom his party has fatally wounded. Miles, poor and of simple stock, is torn between his susceptibility and his desire to prove to a Cavalier lady that he knows how to behave. He meets her and takes her alone to where her brother lies. The lady learns of a secret document which her brother has tried to swallow and decides it is her duty to rescue this from Borlace. The mental processes by which she reaches this decision, the methods she employs in trying to obtain the paper and Borlace's cautious behavior are amusing and convincing.

The lady fails; but unexpectedly there arrives another Commonwealth officer of higher rank, who for some time has wished to make the lady his wife. Through the mentalities of these three people we get sure glimpses of the political, religious and social divisions of the time in a manner that is all the more satisfying for being obliquely given. It is a pity Miss Reid has built up her theme quite so slowly, for the narrative drags a good deal; but in spite of this she has definitely achieved her object of fanning the ashes of the past into a warm and lively flame.

Except for a few introductory chapters most of Miss Gaye's book is confined to the happenings on board a westbound Atlantic liner. Here is gathered a strange and varied group of people all traveling for their own reasons but unconsciously bound by a unifying state of expectancy in regard to what the New World is going to bring to them. There are the American family to whom Marty has become governess in order to escape from London, Marty herself and her strange, indistinct lover; the Dutch stowaway with his dreams and inventions, and the captain whose last voyage it is. Miss Gaye writes prettily, she has a Puckish humor and if she does not probe very deeply beneath the surface of her characters, the impressions she records show delicate and accurate powers of observataion.

## That Piebald Miscellany

**Man, Proud Man, by Mary Borden, E. M. Delafield, Susan Erts, Storm Jameson, Helen Simpson, G. B. Stern, Sylvia Townsend Warner, Rebecca West. London: Hamish Hamilton. 7s. 6d.**

"MAN, Proud Man" is important, indeed valuable, not for what it says about men but for its revelations of what women think about men. At least it tells us what eight English women think about men and that, according to latest population figures, leaves us only 924,750,371 yeasts to come.

In all seriousness, this is a book for which men should be handsomely grateful, for the time is coming—mark well the words of these brilliant British commentators, most of whom speak as wives as well as critics—the time is coming when men will have to launch their campaign for equal rights with women.

"Let us be done," writes Miss Mary Borden, "with silly comparisons between Leonardo da Vinci and Rosa Bonheur, Shakespeare and Christina Rossetti, Beethoven and Dame Ethel Smyth. If it is a question of sex pride we can afford to admit that there are no great women scholars, painters or composers, and never have been among women, geniuses of the first water, and we can afford to say so, because the future is ours. We are on its threshold. It holds endless possibilities and one certainty—an increase of our power."

Miss Storm Jameson is no less bold: "As I see it at this moment, there is nothing (short of a return to barbarism) to save women from taking over the complete control of affairs."

Now all these essays are just like that. No mincing of words, right to the point, straight from the shoulder and sometimes, for the men, right between the eyes.

This prediction of a feminine dictatorship will naturally seem a little ominous, if any such putsch were going to take place. But these women essayists cannot all be right all the time and Miss Stern has inserted one or two quiet sentences in her manly-womanly contribution which should not be overlooked:

"No such thing as generic Man. No such thing as generic Woman. Therefore, no such thing as difference between them. Like old riddle: Which is heavier, a pound of feathers or a pound of lead?"

Feathers or lead, Miss Stern has hit upon a truth. This truth is alone worth the thousands of amiable and ironic words which conceal it. But if is not just to judge this book as a considered analysis. It is a retort, a retort to man who has often and again had his silly say about woman. It only remains that these essays be issued under two titles, "Man, Proud Man," and "Woman, Proud Woman," and then they would be equally provocative, equally amusing and equally untrue about both. J. R. D.

## A Cotswold Diary

**Wold Without End, by H. J. Massingham. London: Cobden-Sanderson. 10s. 6d. net.**

FOR Mr. Massingham, a few yards of megalithic barrow, a few sprigs of wild flower, a few piles of gray Cotswold stone may be, because he is a modern natural scientist, vastly more significant than 10,000 miles of Mr. Wells's World State. Natural science, which has driven many inevitably forward to vast and new conceptions, equally inevitably drives him, because of the poet in him, to the minutiæ, to the structure growing out of the past. And although there is throughout this Cotswold diary a valedictory note, and evidence of a divided personality searching for some primeval wholeness, it is clear that there he would sink his roots deeply before growing into the strange air of the new world, that is already hovering about us.

The Cotswolds, lying far from London and out of the thoughts, if not of the striking power, of the big industrial towns, remain still remarkably unspoiled either by industrial ugliness or by the parody atmosphere of "Ye olde." Even the most casual observer must notice the individuality of this region, particularly the beauty, simplicity and homogeneity of its domestic architecture.

Independence and individuality still remain—though here and there gradually wearing down. Mr. Massingham's diary shows how he discovered them in landscape and farm, in the talk of inns, in the prehistoric barrows on the hills, in the lives of birds that came into his garden, in every natural sight and sound through the long drama of the changing seasons. Every month had its journeys deeper into the spirit of the place, almost every day its discovery.

There was country where he rarely met more than a couple of people every five miles, a curious example of the degree to which—owing to the concentration in the towns and speedways—the English countryside still preserves its devout tranquillity. The scene is the Cotswolds, yet I should think the spirit of it, so truly caught by Mr. Massingham, true of many another English scene:

"The eye wings a complete circumference of the wold country, and Cold Ashton among its trees to the northwest, and one warm group of farm buildings in the more westerly direction of Turkdean, were the only human habitation over the entire southwest rolling tableland. Before, behind, to the right hand and the left, it was all pure wold country, and almost as empty of human mark as the cloud-country it was wedded to above it. But the unobtrusive human suggestion was always there in the beech-brakes, the stone walls, the diligent sheep, the high cultivated fields and pink squares of sainfoin among their ranges and the wooded hollows that wrapped warm, invisible villages. The satisfaction was ultimate. One wanted no more of English land than this scene. It was a wildness without wilderness, a freedom without isolation, a loftiness without tenuity, an amplitude and spaciousness wherein you were not lost."

I should like to quote more from this fine, vivid, meaty book, with its half elegiac, half rapturous mood, its wealth of observation, its piety to every blade and sound of a small region, the whole stained with the hue, natural and unforced, of a thought searching and not at rest. Beside Hudson and Gilbert White Mr. Massingham can stand in his filial devotion to natural sight and song. The only false note in the book seems to me to be its title. V. S. P.

## Grave and High Ideals

**On Being Creative and Other Essays, by Irving Babbitt. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.**

OUT of the fullness of his historical knowledge, Professor Babbitt reinterprets and reinforces in this little book the opinions and doctrines which he has already set forth in the various volumes that have won for him the place of leadership in the humanist movement in America. Some of the essays that make up the present volume have been gathered from the periodicals in which they first appeared; others, here printed for the first time, were originally lectures. They range from the eighteenth century to the present day but are held together by the presence in each and all of definite doctrines grounded upon a definite philosophy and view of life. Admirers of Professor Babbitt's clear and forceful presentation of grave and high ideals will find here, as in his former books, an abundance of telling illustration from many literatures, ancient and modern, Oriental as well as Occidental. In each essay there are exhibited that keenness of discrimination and that ability to penetrate to the core of fallacies to which we are accustomed.

The necessity to possess and to judge by a scale of values, to be true to the universal of human experience and not merely to the fortuitous or abnormal, to distinguish between the subrational and the superrational, to distrust the primitive and the spontaneous, to hold fast to discipline and order and standards, not to confuse pantheistic revery with religious meditation, to recognize differences in the creative powers of different artists and in various products of the imagination—these are some of the ideas that run through this book. They are illustrated by the cases of Wordsworth (whose primitivism is subjected to a rigid analysis) and of Coleridge (where Professor Babbitt breaks a lance courteously with his colleague Professor Lowes). Dr. Johnson's view of the function of the imagination is examined and contrasted with the romantic view. The æsthetic theories of Schiller form the subject of an informative essay in which Mr. Babbitt engages in controversy with Prof. A. O. Lovejoy. In the concluding essay the function of the critic in America is considered; here Mr. Mencken's methods and ideas are wittily and mercilessly discussed.

Throughout, there is evident a fine passion for knowledge and for standards, a grave pleading for measure and order and discipline and restraint. The little book will serve two purposes: as an introduction to Professor Babbitt's larger works for those who have not yet experienced the adventure of reading them, and as a supplement to those works for those already well acquainted with them. One takes from the reading of it not only a memory of the few clear-cut general ideas upon which Professor Babbitt's doctrines are based but also an abundance of detailed criticism on writers from Rousseau and Wordsworth to Kipling and Tagore. Nor are the social implications of this critic's ideas obscured by the strictly literary and æsthetic interests; some of his finest pages are those on Gandhi and Stalin.

S. C. C.

## The Quiet Places

**The Face of England, by Edmund Blunden. Introduced by J. C. Squire. London; Longmans, Green. 3s. 6d. net.**

PROBABLY the editors of the English Heritage Series at once thought of Mr. Blunden when they wanted a book entitled, "The Face of England." For while there is no living poet who has written more intimately and successfully about English country scenes, Mr. Blunden is also a writer of imaginative prose. But what a task was set him! How to convey in one small volume the whole outward show of the multiform England which the men of long ago bequeathed to the present generation—the old market towns, the villages, the human and animal population, the meadows, the hills; the vegetation; putting aside all that has intruded from the age of machinery? He decided to select one or two quiet districts known to him—topical, so far as that was possible—and to present aspects of them in each season of the year, incidents which had marked some specially clear impression on his memory, so that the sum of all these might convey to the reader the character of the country.

If it be objected that this is to give us the impressions of Mr. Blunden rather than the face of England, the answer is that to some degree that is inevitable; and in any case it is worth while. He has not the universality of a Wordsworth, nor has he the knowledge of a W. H. Hudson. But he has a singular power of mingling observation and reflection. In his method of describing small things with loving care he often reminds us of Thoreau. But he has not Thoreau's simplicity. The words he employs are simple, but they are wrought in an elaborate pattern, with some appearance of conscious effort that at times makes us regret that Mr. Blunden is so much a man of letters—wandering with sympathy yet a little aloofly among the haymakers or the frequenters of the village inn. Sounds come to his "study window"—"the horses' sudden 'stamp' of hooves in the straw, the stroke of the maul or the axe, the music of chains and wheels as a cart goes in or out, the lowing of the stirks, the talk of the Parliament of fowls." But it is to a "study window" that they come, after all. And he exclaims: "These are remedies for the pale cast of thoughts."

But that is how we must take Mr. Blunden's book. It is the writing of a poet looking out upon a world and a life which he senses acutely, and longs to capture and hold against competing modern forces, retaining their elemental quality. He has translated what he sees into musical language, which has the form of prose, but would have been still better had it been verse.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

## Mr. Coffin's Verse

**The Yoke of Thunder, by Robert P. Tristram Coffin. New York: Macmillan. $1.50.**

MR. COFFIN is decidedly a member of a school. The influence of two contemporary New England poets in particular is so striking that not only the rhythms and the point of view, but the very subjects recur in his work, just as they do in theirs. When he writes of a deserted farmhouse, of a strange rural character, the very lines cry out the name of Edwin Arlington Robinson. When he describes the field where the scythe has passed, or the old grindstone, the comparison with Robert Frost's poems is inescapable.

Mr. Coffin is of course also himself. He echoes the other two but he has a voice of his own as well. He has a tendency to discuss intellectual matters in his poetry, but is without the close observation of nature which marks the intimate, first-hand quality of the writer of "Birches"; nor, on the other hand, does he follow the devious though's of his characters with such penetration as Mr. Robinson. In dealing with nature, for example, he turns to pure fancy. His humming bird is

A bobbin winding off the thread
Of sunlight from the spools of flowers.

None the less Mr. Coffin accomplishes his purpose with a sure hand and a lively dramatic sense. He sets no goal on the summit of Mount Everest, he makes no attempt to blaze new trails to his chosen hilltops, but there is a safe foundation of pleasure in his work based on his faith, and his delight in nature and in verse.

Appleton is the American publisher of Mr. Joseph McCabe's "Spain in Revolt, 1814-1931," the English edition of which (Lane) was reviewed in these columns Sept. 26, 1931.

## Mackail's 'Odyssey'

**The Odyssey, translated in verse by J. W. Mackail. New York: Oxford University Press.**

THIS one-volume reissue of the version of the "Odyssey" originally published in three volumes between 1903 and 1910 is intended as a companion volume to Professor Mackail's recent edition of the "Æneid"; but whereas the latter work contained the original text with an elaborate commentary the present work is a translation with no accompanying scholarly apparatus. Dr. Mackail would reply to this implied criticism that the essential commentary is implicit in the translation. "A translation of a classic," he remarks in his preface, "is in effect a continuous commentary. It represents so much of the total impression made by the original on the translator as he can succeed in conveying, to himself and to others, in his own language."

The version is already so well known that no extended review is necessary here. Two remarks may be made. One is that the reader who comes to Mackail's "Odyssey" for the first time would do well to freshen his memory of Arnold's lectures "On Translating Homer," delivered at Oxford three-quarters of a century ago and still appropriate. The other remark has to do with the metrical form chosen by Dr. Mackail. It is the quatrain rhyming a-a-b-a familiarly known as the Fitzgerald stanza because Fitzgerald used it in his version of the "Rubaiyat." When Dr. Mackail began his translation 50 years ago he had not yet read the "Rubaiyat." Even if he had he would have been entitled to select his own metrical form. But since that day Fitzgerald's poem has become so celebrated that it is difficult not to associate this particular rhyme-scheme with him and with the astronomer-poet of Persia. To some ears at any rate its movement is too terse, too limited to the effects which can be packed into four lines, to evoke the spacious harmonies of the "Odyssey." This difficulty Dr. Mackail overcomes to some extent by carrying forward the sense from quatrain to quatrain, without sense-pause at the end of every fourth line.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# THE HOME FORUM

## My Two Mauve Borders

ONCE again there is a flowering lilac bush in sight of my bedroom window. Not a Persian lilac, not that refinement of dusky loveliness; but a paler, homelier sort better suited to a ragged cottage hedge than to the polite parterre of a country house. Much may be forgiven such a forthright bush, pluckily unconscious of the scuffles and shouts of small boys and of the gasoline fumes discharged near its roots.

I find myself making excuses to sit by that window toward which there rises a faint fragrance. Is it that which brings the pictures and the memories? Two in particular:

* * *

It was years ago that we were wanting to take a furnished house in the country. Literally we had looked at dozens, and they were never right. Always they lacked the proper number of sitting rooms, or enough comfortable chairs, or else someone thought the boiler did not promise plentiful hot water. So we would go away sorrowful, because generally there were attractive features.

Then came a time when we penetrated unfamiliar territory. It was on an exquisite spring day that we drove through narrow roads, every turn revealing unexpected adventure, and we never knew when that house just over the hill might not be ours—for the hiring. Inadvertently the horses turned up a private drive and, once started, there was no checking them. There were ferns and other wild things growing beside the road, yet the greensward was so perfectly kept that one felt sure a gardener with his coil of hose had only just strolled away. We followed the drive until it brought us out upon a little high plateau.

There stood a long low gray house in the midst of lawns. The gardens were a mere splash of distant blue and vermilion, leaving all close by a cool gray and green. With one breath-taking exception. For at the bottom of the lawn, just where a ledge of rock tobogganned sheer to the highway below, was a straight border of lilacs in flower. When the wind blew, they became a rhythmic tangle of tossing mauve plumes.

I was first out of the carriage, drawn irresistibly to that hedge. Before it I stood and marveled and sniffed. Mauve has always held me in thrall. I cared nothing for the house or the stables, less than nothing for the verandas and the comfortable chairs. That lilac hedge was enough. I had longed for a house by a river and now I knew that nothing mattered so long as there were lilacs. When we learned from a most uncommunicative caretaker that the place was not to let, I had to be removed weeping to the carriage.

* * *

A like futility overshadowed the circumstances of a later encounter with a mauve border. It had been my habit to gloat over the advertisements on the back pages of English newspapers and sporting magazines. Because one day I meant to have my own small house in the English country—in the Cotswolds, I then imagined—and by a river, of course.

As everyone knows, the nicest advertisements are the ones which include no photographs, for then one looses his own fancy as with an unillustrated fairy book. To these lesser advertisements, in small type and of modest pretension, I had devoted untold hours which should have been more prosaically employed.

"On the Herts borders," I would read, or else: "Between Tunbridge Wells and Rye"—and off I had flung on the wings of delectable memory. "Delightful Old-World Residence." "Gravel soil," Tudor, Georgian, Jacobean, oak beams, chimney corners, original features, walled gardens, a wealth of old oak, perhaps even a moat. Round and round in my head, a blissful jumble, spun these phrases until the house I had evolved was beyond the reach of actuality.

Then one afternoon when the rain pelted down I read THE advertisement. It was incredible. Here was everything most desirable, if one dared to trust the facts—the plaster and blackened beams, the high situation facing west, a whole retinue of sixteenth century features, not forgetting certain improvements which are not ignored by the luxury-loving modern. And, then, just to consider the name alone!

* * *

For several years I treasured that advertisement, cut out neatly and pasted on enduring cardboard. It was stuck in the mirror of my dressing table, serving to transform the dreariest of winter dawns. Then I lost it and, even if I could recall its precise wording, I should not reproduce it here. Neither shall I divulge the astonishing name of the house, but only hint that diligent search through Webster Unabridged yielded the information that its proper meaning was "a ridge of land left unplowed between furrows."

When next we were en route to England, I had not forgotten. On shipboard, where the hours hung heavy, piles of magazines were turned inside out, but never was there anything to compare with THE advertisement. While the ship pitched and plunged, green seas washing against the library ports, we discussed the probabilities. Were any of these country places as pleasing as the advertisements led one to suppose? Doubtless they were not. Yet it might pay to investigate one day. And, while speaking of the matter, why not find the house behind THE advertisement? After that, the landing day could not come too quickly.

* * *

You see, we remembered the name of the house—who could forget the quaintness of that?—and we knew vaguely its whereabouts. The thing was ridiculously simple, really. All this having occurred long before the day of speeding motors, we sedately took train to a certain town on the Thames, so close to London that its identity shall be concealed. I cannot remember how we got across the river—a punt perhaps or maybe a tiny ferry, but I think definitely not a bridge. At any rate, we clambered up a bank, found a stable yard and persuaded a hostler to harness his brown mare to a decrepit landau, don his bottlegreen coat and rusty hat. Thus we embarked upon the next stage of our adventure.

Yes, Miss, naturally the man knew the place. Hadn't he lived in that hamlet, you might say, since long before the great house was built? Oh, no, he meant the new house, of course, not the old one we wanted to visit; though who, least of all himself, could think why we wanted to go to an old-fashioned place like that when the new house, far larger and finer, stood right in the open and had grand tennis courts behind. But we should do as we liked.

We drove upward through narrow lanes, high green banks shutting us in. Soon enough we saw the so much admired new house, a great place indeed, tall and stately and pretentious—but a thousand times over not the place we longed to see. We had houses like that in America, we told the man, at Lenox and Newport and in Virginia; though it was evident he believed not a word of it. Stolidly he sat in his high place and flicked his whip, but never in the direction of the plodding mare.

We were back in the shelter of the wood, most gratefully damp and mossy with that eerie sense of the years which is palpable in some English woodlands. It seemed to grow greener and dimmer as we went on. The sunlight retreated behind a thick veil of treetops. The shimmer of the river was lost to the eye. Then a way opened suddenly between the trees, all gray green and secluded, with at the further end a house—unquestionably THE house of THE advertisement. We just sat and stared. It was far beyond our dreams.

* * *

We rang a bell at last, resolved to see the business through in the rôles of would-be tenants. Approvingly we took in the exterior features—the ingratiating medley of architectures which go to make up so many old English houses, part stone, part timber, mullioned windows of the Tudors over against sharply pointed roofs of a much earlier period. And, when the bell was answered, it did not surprise us to hear that the house was to be let that summer. The family were away for the day, but we might be shown over the premises.

As we had suspected, that portion of the angular house which was beneath the pointed gables had once been a chapel. A vast reception room it had become, filling dim corners and mighty reaches of timbered roof. In the blue shadow silver tea things on a little table made a shining high light. Further on a Norman door stood ajar. The butler motioned, so we stepped out.

We were on the terrace, so sunny that we blinked and shaded our eyes. The western sun bathed the crumbling flags and the vivid stocks and hollyhocks planted along the wall, under the casement windows. Bees hummed busily. It was a wide terrace. One walked its full width and looked off to misty blue distances of the Thames where it curved here between clumps of willows, there between low reedy shores. And one looked—yes, one looked out over a miraculous mauve hedge, not lilacs this time, but lavender. Of an equally lovely blue-pink hue and an equally satisfying rich perfume.

Once again I stood and gazed, remembering an American lilac border of years gone by. The place was really for rent? But alas! for the price. Well, no matter. It would be too beautiful, perhaps, for everyday life. To have seen two such mauve borders in a lifetime—a person should know when he has had his share of delight.

M. W.


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## Cañons of the Navajo Country

If you have in you a love of the true solitudes, if you can find a thrill in penetrating lands that have not changed since the cliff-dwellers built their homes in the red walls of the Tsagi, if the silent, calm, beautiful, savage, treacherous desert means more to you than all the wildernesses of steel and brick that men call cities—then you will revel in that ride to Teas-ya-toh!

Behind you the southern horizon is slashed across by the scalloped rimrock of Black Mountain, swinging along in piñon-clad heights to where, in a jumble of tortured rocks, it breaks away into the narrow throat of Marsh Pass and meets the mouth of Tsagi Cañon. On your right, to the eastward, are miles of seemingly unbroken, gently rolling terrain, covered with the dark green splotches of scattered piñon and juniper, with gray sage, and the deceptive bright green of the worthless salt-weed and turpentine bush. Unbroken? Take another look! That crimson rampart that thrusts itself up so unobtrusively is the eastern wall of Piute Cañon. A little further on lie the depths of the Tsagi, and beyond this are the gorges of Nakai Cañon, of Copper Cañon, of the Tsagiotsosi, and their countless forks and branches. A man ignorant of the trails could wander for days through that maze of sheer-walled ravines, seeking in vain for a crossing.

To the west, swimming in soft pinks and ochers and grays, are White Mesa and Preston Mesa, Square Butte, and the escarpment of Mormon Ridge. In the north lies a dim, blue, dome-shaped cloud that grows more distinct with each mile that is left behind. That cloud is Navajo Mountain—No'tsi-tsane, the "Head Mountain" of the Navajos. . . .

The road dips and twines about the head of Neet-sin Cañon and we got a faint hint of the roughness of the region that lay beyond when, a few miles beyond Inscription House trading-post, we skirted the rim of Navajo Cañon. Neet-sin Cañon is a branch of Navajo Cañon and in a tiny side ravine at the junction of the two larger gorges lies the cliff-ruin that is known as Inscription House. As a prehistoric dwelling it amounts to very little. There are many larger, more beautiful, and archaeologically more interesting, but on one ruined wall is the half-obliterated legend:

"S . . hapiero ANO DOM 1661"

The early Spanish records of New Mexico and Arizona give us no hint of the identity of "S . . hapiero," which seems to be a proper name, and one of Portuguese, rather than Spanish origin. Who he was, whether a soldier or a cleric, and what he was doing in this arid wilderness, make up simply another of the mysteries with which the Southwest abounds. — HOFFMAN BIRNEY, in "Roads to Roam."

## For the Glory of Venice

In the light of summer mornings, in the glow of winter sunsets, Venice stands out upon the blue background, the sea that brims upward to her very doors, the sky that sweeps in widening circles all around, radiant with an answering tone of light. She is all wonder, enchantment, the brightness and glory of a dream. Her own children cannot enough paint her, praise her, celebrate her splendours; and to outdo, if possible, that patriotic enthusiasm has been the effort of many a stranger from afar.

When the present writer ventured to put upon record some of the impressions which medieval Florence has left upon history, in the lives and deeds of great men, the work was comparatively an easy one—for Florence is a city full of shadows of the great figures of the past. The traveler cannot pass along her streets without treading in the very traces of Dante, without stepping upon soil made memorable by footprints never to be effaced. We meet them in the crowded ways—the cheerful painters singing at their work; faces start out from the crowd wherever we turn our eyes. The greatness of the surroundings, the palaces, churches, frowning medieval castles in the midst of the city are all thrown into the background by the greatness, the individuality, the living power and vigor of the men who are the originators. . . .

But when we turn to Venice, the effect is very different. After the bewitchment of the first vision, a chill fades upon the inquirer. Where is the poet, where is the prophet, the princes, the scholar, the men whom, could we see, we should recognise wherever we met them, with whom the whole world is acquainted? They are not here. In the sunshine of the Piazza, in the glorious gloom of San Marco, in the great council-chambers and offices of state, once so full of busy statesmen, and great interests, there is scarcely a figure recognisable of all. . . .

Instead of the men who made her what she is, who ruled her with so high a hand, who filled her archives with the most detailed narratives, and gleaned throughout the world every particular of universal history which could enlighten and guide her, we find everywhere the great image—an idealization more wonderful than any in poetry—of Venice herself, the crowned and reigning city, the center of all their aspirations, the mistress of their affections, for whom those haughty patricians of an older day, with a proud self-abnegation which has no humility or sacrifice in it, effaced themselves, thinking of nothing but her glory.—From "The Makers of Venice," by MRS. OLIPHANT.

## *The Sea of Sunset*

This is the land the sunset washes,
These are the banks of the Yellow Sea;
Where it rose, or whither it rushes,
These are the western mystery!

Night after night her purple traffic
Strews the landing with opal bales;
Merchantmen poise upon horizons,
Dip, and vanish with fairy sails.

—EMILY DICKINSON, in "Poems."

The Christian Science Monitor

*"The Cour-r-rt": From an Original Etching by Dwight C. Sturges*

IN HIS newest addition to his series of etchings based on court types, Mr. Dwight C. Sturges has attained to an unusual sort of emphasis. With a composition containing chiefly a judge and the court officer, and the theme being a public salutation by the attendant, the problem was to keep a definite accent upon the judge's figure if the picture was to have the dignity demanded by the subject. Mr. Sturges has solved this problem by a dramatic use of lighting. Although the attendant is nearer in plane to the observer than the judge, he is kept subordinate by withholding the emphasis of contrast in the placing of his head, and giving a strong note of white against black to the presentation of the judge. Thus, although the attendant has the seeming accent of forward placement in the design, he is actually kept subordinate in effect by the dominating quality of the setting given to the other figure. Further, there are subtle differences in the characterizations of the two men. The court officer with his staff of office is an admirable representative of his kind, but one would scarcely confuse him with the judicial type of the companion figure. The etching is characteristic of Mr. Sturges's vigorous use of lights and darks. He compels centralized attention upon the heads and upper parts of the figures of his two personages by the seemingly simple device of putting nothing into the borders of his picture that will attract the eye. One glances at the faint portrait on the wall in the upper left-hand corner, but the attention is not held there. This portrait, in fact, takes its place as a spot of distant balance to the central figures, to be felt rather than seen, like the left hand of the court officer in the lower left center of the composition.

## "La source de lumière"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"A CELUI qui a soif, je donnerai gratuitement de la source de l'eau vive." Les hommes ont soif de santé et de force; ils soupirent après les joies de l'amitié, après l'activité, l'intelligence et le succès. Leurs vains efforts les ont souvent chagrinés et réduits momentanément au désespoir. Mais celui qui a soif passerait-il auprès d'une source fraîche sans se désaltérer? Non, à moins qu'il n'en ignore la présence.

La Science Chrétienne offre son assistance à tout le genre humain. Elle a pour mission d'élever ceux qui souffrent au-dessus de leurs funestes croyances, en les mettant en contact avec l'Entendement divin, source d'idées spirituelles qui les ranime et les régénère. Elle est l'accomplissement de cette prophétie: "Je ferai jaillir . . . des sources au milieu des vallées." Au plus fort de la dépression humaine, les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne raniment le courage de ceux qui sont abattus, touchent ceux qui ont le cœur brisé et ceux qui croyaient avoir un cœur insensible. Ceux qui étudient cette Science appartiennent à la grande école de Dieu, de l'Entendement divin, et leur croissance spirituelle exhale une santé, une joie et une confiance nouvelles. On voit accourir dans ses rangs les gens au cœur simple et les intellectuels, ceux qui sont fatigués du monde, qui souffrent physiquement et moralement, les hommes d'affaires et les mères de famille que le travail accable.

Il est certain que l'humanité a besoin d'être spirituellement ranimée, et que la Science Chrétienne répond à ce besoin. Les prophètes de jadis, qui voyaient la réalité spirituelle et démasquaient l'idolâtrie matérielle, étaient persécutés et lapidés; mais à notre époque plus éclairée, le genre humain, las des vicissitudes, est mieux disposé à comprendre et à appliquer la vision correcte de Dieu et de l'homme, vision qui lui apporte la liberté.

Lorsqu'un homme acquiert les idées spirituelles et intelligentes qui le mettent en rapport avec Dieu, avec l'Entendement divin et tout-puissant, les croyances matérielles agressives et nuisibles qui caussient autrefois sa ruine s'effacent graduellement. Il entre dans la joie et la liberté de la nouvelle naissance à laquelle Jésus fit allusion dans son entretien avec le docte Nicodème.

En vivifiant la conscience humaine desséchée, la Science Chrétienne en bannit la crainte et encourage l'expression de la bonté latente. Elle accomplit ceci en révélant à l'humanité la vraie nature de Dieu, du bien infini, qui, toujours entièrement distinct de ce qu'on appelle le mal, est le sauveur naturel et unique du genre humain.

Dans le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit à la page 390: "C'est notre ignorance concernant Dieu, le Principe divin, qui produit l'apparente discorde, et la vraie connaissance de Dieu rétablit l'harmonie." Cette vraie connaissance de Dieu nous donne la vraie compréhension de cause et d'effet; elle nous permet de séparer "ce qui est précieux de ce qui est sans valeur" et de boire "des boissons douces." En d'autres termes, la compréhension spirituelle nous met à même de discerner ce qui peut être accepté par l'intelligence, de recevoir ce qui est acceptable et de rejeter ce qui ne l'est pas.

"L'enseignement du sage est une source de vie, pour détourner des pièges de la mort." "L'ennemi qui sera détruit le dernier," la mort, n'est donc pas une loi mais un piège,—le résultat apparent de la fausse éducation qui nous fait croire à une vie physique et mortelle. Toutes les conditions de la Vie ou de Dieu sont harmonieuses, sinon elles ne pourraient être éternelles. La source de vie jaillit sans cesse de l'Esprit et doue l'homme d'immortalité par les sens spirituels. Aussi la Science Chrétienne éveille-t-elle le sens spirituel de l'individu, et d'innombrables bénédictions découlent de ce réveil.

Paul écrivait en parlant du voile étendu sur le cœur des Israélites: "C'est en Christ seul qu'il peut disparaître." Chez celui qui entreprend l'étude de la Science Chrétienne, la vérité de l'être, qu'il absorbe comme un homme altéré absorbe à longs traits une coupe d'eau fraîche, détruit graduellement tout ce que la pensée pouvait contenir de mauvais ou de malsain. Il comprend alors, pour la première fois peut-être, quelle est la source du penser substantiel; il apprend que les tourments du genre humain n'ont jamais d'autorité divine ni de réalité spirituelle et ne doivent donc être humainement supportés par personne.

Zacharie écrit: "En ce jour-là, une source sera ouverte à la maison de David et aux habitants de Jérusalem, pour effacer leur péché et leur souillure." Métaphysiquement compris, le mot "jour" signifie "l'irradiation de la Vie" (*ibid.*, p. 584). Aussi, dès que celui qui étudie la Science Chrétienne se trouve être en butte aux tentations, dès qu'il lui vient des pensées de péché, d'inquiétude ou d'appréhension, des craintes touchant ses affaires, ses rapports avec autrui ou sa santé, il se détourne des ténèbres de l'incrédulité et cherche la lumière de la compréhension spirituelle. Grâce à l'étude de la Bible et du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, il acquiert des vues plus nettes concernant sa vie et sa santé, sa propre nature divine, sa paix et sa pureté mentale données par Dieu.

Quiconque est humblement prêt à reconnaître qu'il a besoin d'être éclairé et à rechercher avec zèle la lumière spirituelle, a posé le pied sur le premier degré d'une échelle mentale qui conduit de la terre au ciel. Dès lors, la voie qui lui permettra de sortir des difficultés deviendra toujours plus claire, car il commence à comprendre ce passage de *Science et Santé* (pp. 243, 244): "Etant donné que Dieu est bon, et qu'il est la source de tout être, Il ne produit pas la difformité, soit morale, soit physique."

Celui qui étudie la Science Chrétienne ne traverse plus la vie dans les ténèbres de l'incrédulité et de la souffrance, sans voir la présence éternelle de tout ce qui est bon, nécessaire et accessible. Pour lui, les chemins terrestres sont maintenant éclairés par le sens juste de Dieu et de l'homme, et il peut prouver dans une mesure toujours plus grande que, selon les paroles de Mrs. Eddy (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 117), "Dieu est la source de lumière, et Il illumine notre chemin lorsque nous sommes obéissants."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

## *Summer Rain*

Sweet summer rain, borne upon
breezes light,
How welcome is the murmur of your
falling,
Your rich refreshment—setting wild
birds calling,
And blossoms trembling with renewed delight!
A filmy veil, you float across the
skies,
Hiding their azure, yet, in tender
care,
Soft tears of gladness on the dreaming air,
To fall and pass, as sometimes from
our eyes.
You turn to jewels the shingle on
the beaches,
You conjure diamonds on the leaves
of trees,
You gently sweep across the upland
reaches,
And drop as nectar on the thirsty
leas:
Like the cool breeze upon the heated
brow
At sunset, after following the plough.

DUDLEY STOW.

## "The fountain of light"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"I WILL give unto him that is athirst of the fountain of the water of life freely." Individuals are athirst for health and strength; for the joy of friendship; for activity, intelligence, success. Often their vain search has left them aggrieved and, for the time being, hopeless. But would a thirsty man walk by a bubbling spring without drinking from it? Only through his ignorance of its presence.

Christian Science is reaching out its succor to all mankind. Its mission is to lift sufferers above their baneful beliefs through establishing their contact with divine Mind, the regenerating and refreshing fount of spiritual ideas. In it the prophecy is fulfilled, "I will open . . . fountains in the midst of the valleys." Right in the midst of human depression, the teaching of Christian Science revives the faint-hearted, and touches both the broken-hearted and those who had believed themselves stony-hearted. Its students are enrolled in the great school of divine Mind, God, and their spiritual growth exhales a new health, gladness, and confidence. Into its ranks are thronging the simple-hearted and the intellectual, the world-worn, physical and moral sufferers, business men, and tired mothers.

Without a doubt, mankind has need of spiritual refreshment, and without a doubt Christian Science is meeting this need. Whereas of old, prophets, seers of spiritual reality and exposers of material idolatry, were persecuted and stoned, in this more enlightened age mankind, weary of its vicissitudes, is more ready to understand and apply the correct view of God and man which brings it liberty.

As an individual acquires the intelligent, spiritual ideas which connect him with God, omnipotent divine Mind, the hurtful, aggressive, material beliefs which formerly were his undoing gradually fade out. He enters into the joy and freedom of the new birth, which Jesus referred to in his talk with the learned Nicodemus.

By vivifying the parched human consciousness, Christian Science is banishing its fears and calling latent goodness into expression. This it does through revealing to mankind the true nature of God, infinite good, who, being forever apart from all so-called evil, is mankind's natural and only savior.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 390), "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony." This right understanding of God imparts the right understanding of cause and effect, the ability to "take forth the precious from the vile," and to "drink the sweet." In other words, spiritual understanding enables one to differentiate between that which is acceptable and that which is non-acceptable to intelligence, to receive the former and reject the latter.

"The law of the wise is a fountain of life, to depart from the snares of death." The "last enemy," death, then, is not a law, but a snare,—the seeming result of falsely educated belief in physical and mortal life. All the conditions of Life, God, are harmonious, else they could not be everlasting. The fountain of life incessantly springs from Spirit, and endows man with immortality through his spiritual senses. Hence Christian Science awakens an individual's spiritual sense, and blessings innumerable flow through this awakening.

Paul wrote that the "vail is done away in Christ." As one becomes a student of Christian Science, the truth of being, which he imbibes as a thirsty man imbibes a draught of cooling water, gradually destroys whatever there may be in his thought of evil and disease. Then he understands, for the first time perhaps, the source of substantial thinking, and learns that since none of the torments of mankind have any divine authority or spiritual reality, they should not be humanly endured by any man, woman, or child.

Zechariah wrote, "In that day there shall be a fountain opened to the house of David and to the inhabitants of Jerusalem for sin and for uncleanness." Metaphysically understood, "day" stands for "the irradiance of Life" (*ibid.*, p. 584). Hence, directly the student of Christian Science finds himself tempted by sinful, anxious, fearful thoughts, by apprehensions regarding his business, his relations with others, or his health, he turns away from the night of unbelief to the day of spiritual understanding. Through his study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook he gains clear views regarding his life and his health, his own divine nature, his God-bestowed peace and purity of mind.

Whoever is humbly willing to realize his need of spiritual enlightenment and to seek it earnestly has set his foot on the first rung of the ladder which mentally leads from earth to heaven. Thereafter, the way out of all his difficulties will become clearer and clearer to him, because he is beginning to understand that "inasmuch as God is good and the fount of all being, He does not produce moral or physical deformity" (Science and Health, pp. 243, 244).

No longer does the student of Christian Science walk through life in the darkness of unbelief and suffering, with eyes closed to the ever-presence of all that is good and needful and available. To him the ways of earth are now illumined by the right sense of God and man, and he is able to prove in ever increasing measure that, as Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 117), "God is the fountain of light, and He illumines one's way when one is obedient."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]


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# GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING

Upper Left: Keystone Underwood—The Christian Science Monitor. Upper Right: Ewing Galloway. Lower Left: Lewis Josselyn. Three Woodland Cottages, Courtesy Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

**OPEN SEASON FOR SUMMER COTTAGES NOW UNDER WAY**

Upper Row, Left to Right: First Is Seen One of the Cabañas of the New Dunes Club, Narragansett Pier, R. I., Where Residents May Be Chummy With the Beach. Next a Combination Log and Shingle Cabin In the Wisconsin Woods. Third a Neat Frame Bungalow That Fits Into Woodland Surroundings Near Clear Water Lake, Wis. Upper Right: A Typical Summer Cottage of the Atlantic Coast, This One Being in Siasconsett, on Nantucket Island. Lower Row: Arched Gate in Rock Garden on Pacific Coast, Hen-and-Chickens Thriving in Sea Air in Their Homes in the Crevices. In the Circle: A Houseboat Rented by a Family One Summer, Who Enjoyed Their Residence on Houseboat Street. Right: Cottage on Lake Gogebic in Upper Michigan.

## Planting the Seaside Garden

### *There Are Shrubs and Flowers to Fit Each Place*

By LESTER ROWNTREE

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Carmel, Calif.

NOT long ago a lover of sea, sand and wind purchased a stretch of land along the Massachusetts coast. He would make it lovely, he said, and build there a beautiful summer home, surrounded by a fine garden. Laborers, tractors and shovels were called in and set to work to eradicate the bear-berry which had spread itself so rampantly over the rolling sands. Soon the last of this weed was out, the property was "clean" and awaited new occupants. The owner came from his distant home bringing in tow a noted landscape architect, one of wide experience and up on modern methods. Together they looked the ground over.

"What," asked the owner a little tentatively "would you suggest here? What would look best."

Well, Arctostaphylos uva-ursi was being used a lot. It was appropriate and quite the coming thing. That sounded impressive enough. The proprietor, unused to botanical names, asked no questions, and they moved on.

And so it came about that bearberry (Arctostaphylos uva-ursi) grew once more upon the dunes from which it had just been ousted, hugging them tightly with spreading evergreen branches, and holding close the loose and shifting sands. In spring the trailing branches and thick leathery leaves were brightened by clusters of pink and white urn-shaped flowers. In autumn and early winter they were decked with the glorious red berries.

Especially when planting an area which demands peculiar treatment it is helpful—yes, necessary—to turn to nature for tips. One does not need to repeat the use of local plants, for there are plants from other countries which require the same conditions and will be an interesting change and equally useful. Thrifts (Armenia), for instance, are seaside plants the world over. They are hardy, sea-loving and beautiful. Those familiar with the shores of other lands and of our own Pacific Coast will remember the wide natural expanses of this useful sand coverer.

One of the loveliest seaside gardens I have ever known had a lawn of sea thrift. All summer long, short stems carried close clusters of pink above the dense close sheet of dark green. In autumn the lawn-mower, adjusted high enough not to injure the foliage, cut down the seed pods and they were raked away, leaving a smooth surface.

**Sea Lavenders and Rose Mallow**

The sea lavenders (Statice) offer a very wide choice of hardy durable plants for the coastal garden. There is rose-colored S. collina, with gray foliage, from eastern Europe, tall violet S. elata from Russia, deep blue S. maritima from North Africa, deep red S. tatarica from Tartary and our own dainty pale purple sea lavender (S. caroliniana) of the Atlantic coast.

Our native salt air gardens suggest to us also the use of the striking pink-flowered rose mallow that brightens the Atlantic salt marshes in the late summer.

The Pacific seacoast offers a beautiful perennial which is hardy and little used on the Atlantic shore. The wild lavender beach aster (Erigeron glaucus) resembles a large single garden aster but has a sturdier growth. It is well adapted for rock work as well as sand dunes, for in its native habitat it often grows on the steepest cliffs, where, side by side with lovely silver-leaved hen-and-chickens it leans down to catch the ocean spray.

Progressive nurserymen carry all these native plants for the use of those who have or are making seaside gardens.

Among the list of herbaceous perennials, annuals and rock plants there are numerous flowers admirably fitted for seaside use. The most glorious zinnias and salpiglossis I ever saw grew in a gay beach garden within a hundred yards of the surf. A low wall protected them from the wind and they seemed to revel in the glaring light, the sea air and the light soil. Larkspurs, godetias, clarkias, poppies, annual coreopsis and alyssum, among others, are all satisfactory annuals near the sea. Morning-glories do well and nasturtiums often escape from the seaside garden and wander off over the sand dunes, sowing themselves and renewing their color scheme next year. Anemone japonica, coreopsis grandiflora, delphiniums, gaillardias, babies' breath, heleniums, shasta daisies, phlox, oriental poppies, and rudbeckia all do well by the sea. Carnations and pinks are noted for their love of sea air and rosemary and lavender are equally satisfactory.

**Where Boulders Abound**

On the Pacific coast the various native hen-and-chickens (cotyledons) are brought up from the bluffs and planted in the rock gardens. Rock work seems especially in keeping where the cliff garden is placed near steep-faced boulders. Into these rockeries can go the yellow alyssum saxatile, arabis, aubretia, dwarf pinks, creeping candytuft, alpine asters, and babies' breath. Sun roses (Helianthemums) seem especially satisfied with seaside conditions and form huge mats, bespangled with flowers like single roses, in white and all shades of red, pink, yellow and salmon.

**Combating the Wind**

Most of us have visited the famous old-fashioned gardens of Nantucket Island and have been lost in admiration of the huge clumps of pink and blue hydrangeas. They bank themselves up against the boards of the gray or white house and seem to ask only for a little protection from the wind.

In seaside gardening the wind is the hardest foe to combat. Fog, salt air and intense light do not seem to affect judiciously chosen plants, but there are only a few that will stand the beating of strong sea gales. Wind-resisting shrubs can be used for hedges. For this purpose privet or hibiscus are valuable on the Atlantic coast and the native salt-bush on the Pacific. Fences can be so built as to be attractive on the outer side and gay on the inner. Stone or brick walls are always good-looking.

Yes, whatever you need, there is some plant well fitted to your seaside garden. You have nature as well as your nurseryman to draw from. The wildlings will thrive side by side with the garden plants and the ripeness of time will blend all into one congenial whole.

This week the Home Building, Gardens, Architecture Page touches especially the subject of the Summer Cottage and Its Garden. Whether you own or rent a cabin or cottage to which you go for week-ends or vacation, we hope you will here discover articles of particular import to you as a cottager. Perhaps, too, you will find inspiration for making a small garden where you thought the time was too short or the season too late. Possibly, on the other hand, the experiences given will open up ideas for another year.—Editor.

## From Week-End Cabins to Africa

"MY GARDEN HOBBY"

**Plans for a Week-End Cabin**

Hartford, Conn.

Dear Gardeners:

I have been much interested in reading this column, and want to tell you about the hobby I have taken up.

In the first place I am occupied in a busy city in welfare work. As the week-end approaches I long to get away to woods and country. At last I have found a spot high up on Connecticut's beautiful hills, surrounded on three sides by woods, and overlooking a placid lake. Across the lake on the farther shore appear one or two farmhouse in open spots.

On this beautiful place I intend to build a small cabin, containing a fireplace, a couple of bunks and a wide corner to hold a reading and writing table. Of course there will be a few conveniences for cooking and eating, but what does one care for the finer arts of cuisine when he can feast eyes on the inspiration of mountain, lake and sky? Oh, yes, I want a long, low group of windows on the east side with this quotation above:

I open the eastern windows
Which look towards the sun,
Where the birds are singing swallows
And the brooks of morning run.

This camp site contains at the present time an assorted growth of small chestnut, oak and maple and a few small evergreens. A good bit of which needs to be trimmed out leaving room for the rest to grow. On the northeast corner near the trail or road is a large boulder; I plan to trim around this and make it a real beauty spot, landscape in rock garden effect.

I should like my little cabin to be year-round habitable; that I might flee to its welcoming haven in December, June or September. I would like it to be of log construction with fireplace of natural field stone. I would love a few plantings of hollyhocks, bachelor buttons and larkspur such as I had in an old-fashioned garden where I played as a child.

Then to revert to the practical—somewhere in the rear must be a garage for the necessary car, also to store a few garden tools, the big snow sled for winter sports, etc. What sort of garage would fit, I'm asking you, with a log cabin? We live in one age, must have its necessities, yet long for the simple life where there are no subways or time clocks.

I love my work, yet look longingly for the five-day week—when I can spend the other precious two near to nature, for "The groves were God's first temples, ere man learned to hew the shaft and spread the architrave and lay the roof above them."

If any of our garden friends have suggestions or experiences to offer I would be very glad to hear from them. First, last and always I want only a simple shelter, four walls and a roof, where I can drink deep of purest ozone—feast my eyes on sunrise on the hill-tops and fill my ears with the songs of birds in the morning, and round about my cabin a bit of color and sweetness, and harmony.

(Miss) M. M. P.

* * *

**Seashore Experiences**

Strand C. P., South Africa

Dear Gardening Friends:

I have had to readjust most of my gardening methods since coming to live at the seaside, 700 miles away, as the climate, and even the seasons are almost reversed, and I find my hobby resolving itself into the making of windbreaks and shelters from the almost incessant winds, the most devastating of which is the "South Easter," the same wind which forms the famous "Tablecloth" on Table Mountain, not far from here. I find the moist climate and sandy soil excellent for carnations, which I had difficulty in growing "up country," so I am able to indulge in these lovely flowers to my heart's content, as they do not seem to mind the wind at all. Roses, which I simply can't do without, are more tender, so I have made a low rustic trellis, now covered with Dorothy Perkins and honeysuckle, all down the length of the rose beds, which shelters without hiding them. At the end, where another wind, the westerly, sweeps along, there is another low wall, half hidden by a hedge of plumbago, with its pretty blue flowers. Where the wind is strongest, two grass lawns face the house, bordered by the brilliant scarlet Barberton daisy (gerbera), the ever useful and hardy gaillardia, and Shasta daisies, the first two of which are in flower practically nine months of the year here, and all stand the wind bravely. Geraniums are also wind-resisting, and present a glorious array of every shade of pink and red, growing anywhere and everywhere.

In the center of one lawn stands a bird bath with arum lilies growing round the base, while a sundial records the sunny hours in the middle of the other. Between the lawn and the Australian myrtle hedge two big "Kaffir booms" (I do not know their botanical name, but they are indigenous trees) spread their broad leaves, which open only after the large scarlet flowers are faded; two jacaranda trees, two large hibiscus bushes, red and pink, and between them all clumps of blue and white agapanthus lilies. On the other side of the house, also rather wind-swept, another low wall shelters a long herbaceous border, which is protected at the back by another high hedge of myrtle. This wall will soon be covered with rambler roses.

What joy it is to see the ready response of the flowers to the love and care bestowed upon them! Even the dear little birds make their contribution toward the upkeep of the garden by keeping it free of insects. They themselves are a delight to watch. Our Cape robin has his bath regularly three times a day almost to the hour; the tiny green and red honeysucker, the smart-looking butcher bird with his white shirt front, the friendly little water-wagtail, the big green and yellow cousin of the butcher bird, the "Cokevic," who almost empties the bath with his splashing, and many others, all make such good use of their opportunities that the bath has to be filled quite often.

As a gardener to gardeners, I need hardly add that one of my greatest joys is to give away flowers, and to exchange plants and seeds with other garden lovers. I am grateful for many useful hints I have culled from the Monitor.

(Mrs.) F. A.

## A Town Roof Garden

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

ANYONE who likes can have a garden of flowers, even though he or she may have to live in town. It needs only a small outlay—a love of flowers, a few boxes, some earth, and there you are! Knowing nothing about gardening, I had to buy my experience, but it was well worth while.

I was living in a hotel and my bed-sitting room looked out upon some leads, which formed the roof of a built-out bathroom. I used to look and long. Then a garden began to evolve in my thought. "Why not?" I said, and I set myself to think out how it could be done.

From a grocer I purchased various wooden boxes of good depth. Next I bored drainage holes. Then came the crocking, which means putting little mounds of broken pots round the holes, to let the water run through and prevent the earth from getting soggy. Air and drainage are necessary for a "roof garden." Another important thing is to lift the boxes off the roof by raising them on small inverted flowerpots, or bits of wood. Next came buying the earth. This was procured for very little, about 1s. 9d. or 2s. 6d. a sack in English money.

When the boxes were filled the fun began. Flower markets and stalls round about London were visited, and here are some of the flowers which flourished on my roof garden under a hot sun and with no shade whatever. Tobacco plants grew like weeds, petunias thrived and became almost mammoth in their size, growing from tiny plants, which cost 4d., to small bushes. One box of mixed flowers was most effective. It was composed of a mixture of 4d. packets of seed, cornflower, clarkia and Shirley poppies. These were divided, half of each was taken, mixed up with a handful of dry earth and then spread over the top of a box and covered, not too deeply, with earth. The effect was so unusually gay that that particular corner went by the name of the jewel box. Zinnias, heliotrope and allwoodix, sage, forsythia, Mrs. Sinkins pinks, fuchsia, nepeta and Rosemary southernwood, sweet briar, lobelias, light and dark blue sweet peas, sweet scented geranium, verbena, nightstock, and last, but not least, Madonna lilies, all thrived and flourished in this garden.

The Madonna lilies were the crowning joy. To have a row of them was a favorite dream of mine. "Impossible," said my gardening friends, "Madonna lilies are most difficult to move, they could not possibly grow there." However, none of these things daunted me and I begged some bulbs from a friend. There were planted in pots and set in rows. The lilies took two years to get accustomed to their new home, but never shall I forget the joy and excitement when suddenly, in the spring of their second year, green heads began to appear out of the dead leaves. Steadily and purposefully they pushed their way up, and by June there they stood—a triumphant and fragrant row of perfect blooms. Three other bulbs, which had been thrown away as rubbish, were also found and planted, two of which turned out to be tiger lilies, and the third a beautiful specimen of a Harissi lily, with perfect trumpets of dazzling whiteness. This garden was indeed "the veriest school of peace" and a delight to the whole hotel.

I. A. B.

## Cottage Window Boxes

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A FULL-SIZED garden at the rented summer cottage may not always be possible, but the garden lover need not be entirely dependent upon wildings during the summer vacation, for a window or porch box, or even three or four, can quickly provide gay color and fragrance. Furthermore, if one feels especially thrifty, the boxes themselves can be taken home when the vacation is over and used the following year at another camp or cottage.

If you prefer to construct your own boxes, they should be eight inches deep, ten or twelve inches wide, and not more than about three feet long. If you cannot conveniently line the box with metal, char it well inside to prevent rotting, or paint it with creosote and let it dry thoroughly. Make a few holes in the bottom for drainage, three-quarter inch holes about a foot apart. Cover these with wire screening or pieces of broken flower pots before putting in the earth. There are, however, excellent "self-watering" boxes on the market at prices to fit various purses.

The soil should be rich and full of food for the plants. Bags of soil may be purchased from florist or nursery. Two parts of loam, one part leaf mold or commercial humus, and some sheep manure and bone meal will make a fairly good mixture if local outdoor soil is used. The plants should be watered each day, and if the location is dusty the leaves should be doused every few days—slightly soapy water is best—for plants breathe through their leaves. Should the season be hot and dry, water the plants morning and night, a little more sparingly than when done only once a day.

Annuals are the best plants for window box gardens, for they are gay, shallow rooted, and bloom continually if kept from going to seed. If the time at the summer cottage is short, it may be best to buy annual plants from the florist or nursery and set them in, so that one may have boxes that are of immediate gayety. For a longer time, it is possible to indulge in the joy of raising a few plants from seeds. A combination of a few purchased plants in the box and the rest plants being raised from seeds, will give immediate color, while the owner is enjoying at least a miniature horticultural experience in tending seedlings. Vines and trailing plants should be placed at the front edge so they will soften the lines of the box. As to planting, there are the usual window box choices—geranium, petunia, lobelia, dwarf snapdragons, ageratum, vinca. For less usual effects we here quote from an excellent new book by H. Stuart Ortloff, published by Macmillan at $1.25, called "Annuals in the Garden," containing fascinating chapters on all sorts of subjects relating to annuals. In the chapter on window box gardening are the following paragraphs:

Contrary to popular belief, plants often thrive or fail on account of their location. For instance, those plants which do best in a western exposure are not the same as those which prefer an east or a northern one. Dwarf Ageratum, dwarf Snapdragons, Heliotrope, and Lobelia will do well in boxes with a southern or a western exposure, but on the east much better results can be had with Petunias, Begonias, Ivy-leaved Geraniums, and Vinca. Where we have a northern or a shady exposure, we had best rely on tuberous-rooted Begonias, Fuchsias, Ferns, Ground Ivy, and Morning Glories.

To avoid commonplace combinations, we might use the following suggestions which have proved successful:

Pink Fuchsias, Lobelia Crystal Palace, and one or two soft pink Geraniums, with Vinca.

Purple Petunias, with an occasional white one, and the back of the box filled with Feverfew.

Calendulas, dark purple Heliotrope, and purple Verbenas.

Fuchsias, English Daisies, and German Ivy.

Lobelia and dwarf Ageratum, with a bit of Lemon Verbena for a high point.

Rose-colored Verbenas and pink Begonias.

Mauve Snapdragon and lilac annual Phlox.

Ageratum, Heliotrope, and a few French Marigolds.

Browallia, pink Petunias, and German Ivy.

Nasturtiums, double white Petunias, and Golden Marguerites.

Tradescantia (variegated), and tuberous-rooted Begonias.

Sweet Alyssum, blue Petunias, and pink Fuchsia.

M. J. T.

## Feed 'Em From a Mine

The latest thing seems to be to serve our plants with specially prepared dinners of mineral food. It seems that some years ago there was discovered in Maine a mine that provides a highly mineralized product which has proved of definite value to agriculture. This product under a trade name is on the market, backed by years of experience and research. The manufacturers claim that it returns to the soil those vital mineral elements which have been removed by years of successive croppings or that were never in the soil. It is clean and odorless, and does not burn the roots, seeds or foliage. It is being used in agriculture in city parks, golf courses, and in home gardens.

## Summer on Houseboat Street

### *The Family Takes to the Water*

By ELOISE H. RICHARDS

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Spokane, Wash.

IT WAS last summer that we felt we should have to forgo our usual summer vacation. How we found Houseboat Street and spent the entire summer there for less than we would have spent staying at home is the story.

We were walking down by the river one day trying to find an advantageous spot to see the launching of a new boat when we came upon Houseboat Street. Two rows of houseboats faced a common pier that extended out into the river. The river lapped gently against their sides and a fresh breeze sped across the water and flapped the small flags tied to the flag poles.

**Want to Rent a Houseboat?**

Forgetting the launching, we started to walk down the "street." One houseboat was made of the lower part of an old scow. Some looked new. We came to one whose door stood open. A man was working inside. He was spreading fresh paint on all the woodwork.

He looked up. "Do you folks want to rent a houseboat?" he asked. "I'm fixing this one up to rent. Twenty dollars a month."

We had not thought of it until now. We went inside and looked around. From each small window lovely views of the river could be had and green slopes dipping into the water. We were interested but there were the boys to consider. We wondered who our neighbors might be on Houseboat Street.

But finally we decided to give it a two weeks' trial. Everyone loved it from the start and the original two weeks we had planned to stay lengthened into three months. The business man of the family could easily reach his office from there and he found it a restful spot to come to after a hot day in town.

The boys slept out on the little porch and had their fishing lines attached to their beds. They fished morning, noon and night. Occasionally a big boat went by and then our houseboat rocked us as if we were in a cradle.

There was a springboard at the end of the dock and the daily program was a dip before breakfast and another the last thing at night.

**Seafaring Neighbors**

But best of all were our neighbors on Houseboat Street. They were seafaring folk mostly, tied up at temporary moorings, biding the time till they were to put out to sea again. In the evenings Houseboat Street rang with tales of far-distant places and strange adventures. Tales of long winters frozen in northern waters, and of airplanes laden with supplies sent out to the rescue. Tales of fishing fleets battling against heavy seas.

It was only when the wind off the river became chilly and the days short and the hillsides bare that we consented to go back to town.

Now our friends of that summer are scattered to the four corners of the world. But postcards remind us of the happy months we all spent together on Houseboat Street.

Editor's Note: In the group of photographs on this page, the houseboat of the above article may be seen, presumably tied up to its special moorings on "Houseboat Street."


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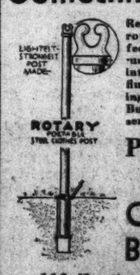


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# INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

*A special all-summer exhibit at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts features the work of John Coney, famous eighteenth-century Boston silversmith. Three of the 104 pieces are pictured: At the left a cup,*

Courtesy the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to The Christian Science Monitor

*5¼ inches high; at center a mug, 3¼ inches high; at right, a sweetmeat dish about 8 inches across. These show three types of decoration—embossed foliage and figures; gadrooning; cartouches in series*

## Biedermeier Furniture

OF THE many types of nineteenth-century furniture design, perhaps none is so little known as the Biedermeier. But for those who have had the opportunity of living among the middle-class dwellers of Germany, the charm of a Biedermeier room is a familiar one. The comforts which pleased their grandfathers are still being enjoyed by those Germans who cling to the home atmosphere that characterized the Biedermeier interior of 100 years ago.

* * *

That form is generally known as an outgrowth of the French Empire mode. During the wars of Napoleon, the influence of France played an important rôle in determining the prevailing artistic taste of Germany. Claassicism was at its height and rapidly swept throughout Europe. Napoleon, the conquering emperor, was the great Roman of the time, and the classical motifs of his throne-room at Fontainebleau were used in the creation of almost every new piece of furniture on the Continent, in Germany, especially.

With the downfall of Napoleon in 1815, the popularity enjoyed by Empire furniture soon faded. German craftsmen, instead of attempting to originate a new type of design, were content to retain a good deal of the old order. They experimented with it, making only those changes which suited their own democratic tastes. As a result, the grandiose manner which had held distinguishing features of the aristocratic Empire style, gave way to a less pretentious and more stolid form. In the earliest examples we find indications of a robustness that was soon to become characteristic.

* * *

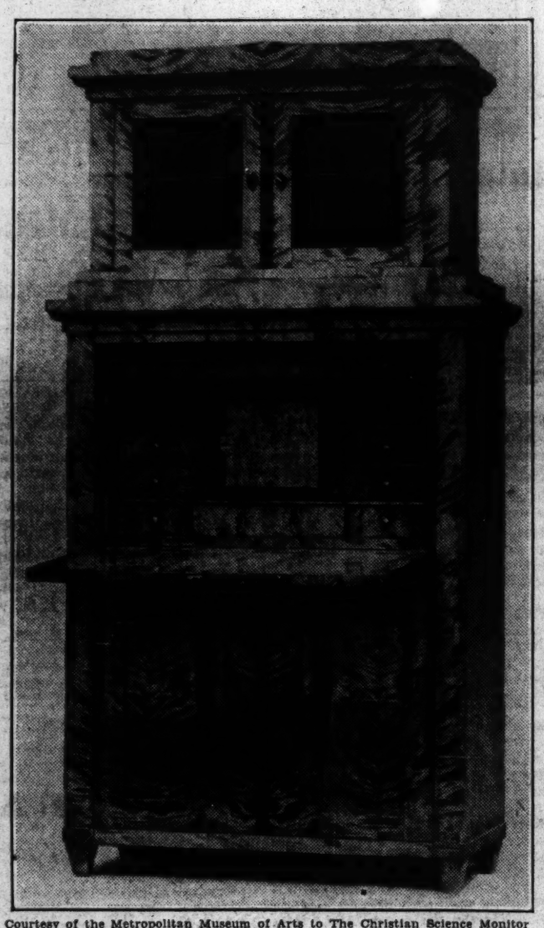
The classical elements which had originally inspired the French were never completely eliminated by the German designers, although in later pieces they are often hardly distinguishable. Animal forms of antiquity, such as winged horses and griffins, are occasionally seen in ormolu decorations. Also consistent is the adaptation of classical plant motifs—the palmetto, honeysuckle, acanthus leaf, and rosette. Carved flower and fruit designs were often repeated on the wall paper and carried out as all-over surface patterns. There was much use of apples, pears, cherries, and vegetable forms.

The name "Biedermeier" did not originate until after the style had already flourished almost half a century. It came about as the result of the popularity accorded to a series of comic strips which appeared in the newspaper Fliegenden Blatter about 1850. These were called "Biedermeiers Liederlust," and were satires on the life and petty actions of a good-natured, but ridiculous, gentleman named Biedermeier who was a dilettantish patron of the arts.

"Biedermeier" immediately became a humorous byword of the day, and was used to characterize the middle-class intelligentsia. The type of furniture and interior decoration then at its height also came to be known as Biedermeier, and this latter designation has remained to this day.

Unfortunately, original German Biedermeier furniture is a rare item in American collections, although copies and imitations are common. Only one piece is to be found in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York—a maple secretary from about 1830, that suggests the essentials of the types.

S. K.



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Arts to The Christian Science Monitor

*A type of furniture common in Germany about 75 years ago was known as Biedermeier. This was based on the Empire style of the early 1800s, and suggests contemporary design in its angularity and its use of broad surfaces of richly grained, undecorated wood*

## For Summer Visitors to Boston

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

ONE of the special attractions of the summer at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will be the exhibition of silversmithing by John Coney of Boston, 1655-1722. He was the first American-born craftsman in this field, in New England if not in the country. There were many who worked here before he appeared, but they came from England or France and Holland and were mostly skilled when they arrived. Coney's apprenticeship was served under one of these men, possibly Jeremiah Dummer, ten years his senior and whose brother-in-law he was later to become.

How early his activities were may be realized by recalling that he antedated by nearly a century Paul Revere (1735-1818). Coney, it may be assumed, completed the requisite seven years' apprenticeship by the time he was 20, certainly before he was married in 1677. So he began his work while Charles II was the sovereign of his colony, continued through three other reigns and saw half that of the first George.

Washington was born a decade later than Coney's time. When the silversmith was about 20, the English had just taken New York from the Dutch, while it was not until he was 23 that William Penn laid out in the wilderness his settlement of Philadelphia. Boston was the largest town in the New World, with its 4000 to 5000 people.

**The Holmes Cup**

It would be interesting to know how many pieces of silverware this excellent craftsman made during the 40-odd years that he seems to have worked. There are 148 recorded, 104 of them being included in this exhibition, which will continue through the summer. Twenty pieces are owned by the Boston Museum, the rest being loans from churches, other museums and private owners.

The two-handled cup shown above once belonged to Oliver Wendell Holmes and is loaned for this exhibit by his grandson, Edwin Jackson Holmes. About ninety years ago the poet made the cup the subject of some verses, introducing the tradition that it was made in Holland, from Spanish silver, coming to America on the Mayflower.

These are typically inaccurate data regarding things that have been in a family through several generations. Equally unreliable stories are still being firmly believed in thousands of households, sometimes possible of correction with a little effort at checking. If one cares enough for traditions to pass them along, it is well to be satisfied that it is fact and not fiction that we are repeating.

**Knowledge Very Recent**

In the case of the poet and his not too serious lines, almost nothing was then known about American silversmiths, nor was there until well toward the end of the century. This being true, it is no wonder that he referred to the old legends as he had heard them. His grandson is now the director of this Museum and it was here that the first collection of American silver was exhibited in 1906.

The objects shown are in a variety that points to prosperous owners who practiced a generous hospitality. There are high, covered tankards; sweetmeat boxes deeply embossed, with hinged covers and standing on scrolled feet; two-handled caudle cups of several designs—plain, reeded and gadrooned, embossed with flowers and figures. Chafing dishes, porringers, other things that prove their maksaucepans, pepper casters, are among er's skill and his customers' abundance.

**The Museum's "Period" Rooms**

Many of those who call to see the Coney silver will doubtless go on to the over 30 adjoining rooms and galleries where American, English and French paneled and decorated walls inclose furnishings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Here the interest will be chiefly in the extremely fine examples of cabinet work, tableware and other decorative things, the excellence of the individual pieces possibly leading us to miss the effect of each interior as a whole.

These complete settings are most carefully considered arrangements that may hold practical answers to many questions relating to the furnishing of our own homes, if these are done in a way at all similar. This is particularly true if one is attempting to use paneled walls that have been taken from old houses, for in these Museum rooms there are many such which have been installed in a most expert manner.

**Mrs. Gardner's Fenway Palace**

Surrounded by the abundant treasures of the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, also in the Fenway, the visitor there is frequently struck by the small groupings of furniture that seem very intimate, as though one or more people had just left them after a chat, or having finished some writing, or an hour with a book or two.

It is in these lighter touches, rather than in the selection of precious canvases by old masters or bits of sculpture, that one feels a sense of near approach to the very human person who assembled this priceless material for her home. Precisely the same arrangements were to be seen when she was using the rooms and galleries for the entertainment of friends, we are told, the placing of each little object being her own decision, scrupulously observed ever since by those administering her trust.

A pleasure such as no other place in America has the power of arousing may be found within the stern appearing walls of this un-American looking building. It is in the style of an Italian palace and does in fact contain portions of several. Windows that look on the verdant, blossoming court once faced the Grand Canal in Venice, and throughout the building pervades an air of ducal resources and an exacting taste that permitted no excess in acquiring.

## Coronets Sell Cheaply

London

At a Bond Street auction room, two coronets of silver coated with gold, with red velvet caps and ermine borders, both pieces bearing London hall marks showing they had been made in the year 1831, during the reign of King William IV, were sold to a London dealer for 10 guineas.

A leather-covered telescope presented to Nelson by his father when the young sailor first went to sea with Captain Suckling, realized 29 guineas at Christie's a few days later.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| Double Crown | | | Triple Crown | | | Regal Crown | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CLOTHS Size | Regular Price | June Price | CLOTHS Size | Regular Price | June Price | CLOTHS Size | Regular Price | June Price |
| 2x2 yds. | $6.50 | $4.95 | 2x2 yds. | $9.50 | $7.50 | 2x2 yds. | $16.50 | $10.95 |
| 2x2½ yds. | 8.00 | 5.95 | 2x2½ yds. | 11.50 | 8.95 | 2x2½ yds. | 19.50 | 13.95 |
| 2x3 yds. | 10.50 | 7.50 | 2x3 yds. | 13.50 | 10.95 | 2x3 yds. | 22.50 | 16.95 |
| 2x3½ yds. | 12.00 | 9.50 | 2x3½ yds. | 16.50 | 12.95 | 2x3½ yds. | 25.50 | 19.95 |
| 2x4 yds. | 13.50 | 11.50 | 2x4 yds. | 19.25 | 14.95 | 2x4 yds. | 28.50 | 22.95 |
| NAPKINS 22x22 in. | 7.25 doz. | 5.95 | NAPKINS 22x22 in. | 10.50 doz. | 8.95 | NAPKINS 22x22 in. | 17.50 doz. | 13.95 |

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John Wanamaker New York
Wanamaker Place—Ninth Street at Broadway

# STOCKS SURGE FORWARD WITH GOOD GAINS

## Bonds Also Are Buoyant —Return of Confidence Is Indicated

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—A further substantial restoration of quoted values brought the week in the securities market to a close today.

Stocks pushed up 1 to more than 4 points for many of the leaders, and bonds scored impressive advances for the second successive day.

Stocks closed near their best levels, failing to yield in the late dealings as they did yesterday. Late profit-taking was easily absorbed, and the final tone was strong. The turnover for the short session was about 800,000 shares.

Formation of the American Securities Investing Corporation, officially announced after the close of yesterday's markets, was still the dominating influence in the markets, although the corporation has not yet started operations. Furthermore, there was nothing to dampen the high hopes of prompt enactment of the federal taxation measure.

Rail shares forged rapidly ahead, in sympathy with the improvement in railroad bonds, and such recently depressed groups as the utilities, foods and chemicals made notable progress.

For a number of issues, the rebound from the mid-week lows has been striking, amounting to 10 to 20 per cent of their value.

### Many Good Gains

Issues closing about 2 to 4 points higher included Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central, Norfolk & Western, New Haven, U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Peoples Gas, Public Service of New Jersey, National Biscuit, Wrigley, Woolworth, Case, Hershey, Auburn, Macy and others, while advances of a point or so were numerous, embracing General Electric, Westinghouse, Bethlehem, Southern Pacific, United Gas Improvement, Union Carbide, and others.

Oils and coppers were about the only groups failing to make notable progress.

The week-end business and trade reports were still of a negative character, and the markets were dependent for rallying power upon the belief that fundamental conditions were being improved, what with organized support for the investment market, and renewed determination of the Federal Government to put its fiscal affairs in shape. Most reports from the steel trade indicated that little improvement was in sight.

Some gains in retail trade were noted in week-end reviews, however.

In commodities, cotton, which had been a weak feature early in the week, enjoyed a substantial recovery, closing with net gains of 95 cents to $1.25 a bale. Bar silver was up a fraction. But the dollar remained at a disadvantage against some of the leading continental gold currencies in the foreign exchange markets. The Dutch florin and the Swiss franc rose more than a point, and the French franc was just a shade higher. Sterling was about steady.

The new bank investing company, its sponsors said, is not to be a "bond pool" nor a "stabilization corporation," but has the very practical purpose of making profits in the security markets. Wall Street assumed that with leading banks organized for bargain hunting the effect on sentiment could hardly be anything but favorable, and it was pointed out that the permanence of the corporation, as contrasted with pools whose operations are usually brief and more or less artificial, was a strong point in its favor.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

### Closing Prices

| 1932 High | 1932 Low | Div. In $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last June 4 | Last June 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | 10 | 1.20 | Abraham & Str | 100 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 5¾ | 1⅝ | .. | Adams Express | 1100 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | 3¾ |
| 30¾ | 12 | .2 | Adams Mills | 100 | 13 | 13¼ | 13 | .. |
| 16½ | 4½ | 1.60 | Affiliated Prod | 400 | 6 | 5½ | 6 | .. |
| 62⅛ | 34½ | 4½ | Air Reduction | 4300 | 41½ | 39¾ | 41 | 39 |
| 10⅜ | 8¼ | .50 | Alaska-Juneau | 1800 | 10¼ | 10 | 10⅛ | 10 |
| 1¾ | ⅝ | .. | Alleghany Corp | 300 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 69¾ | 42⅞ | .. | Allied Chem | 7500 | 53¾ | 51½ | 53⅜ | 50¾ |
| 119 | 86¼ | 7 | Allied Chem pf | 100 | 102½ | 101¼ | 102½ | 100 |
| 13⅜ | 4 | .50 | Allis Chalmers | 400 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ | 5¼ |
| 18½ | 6 | .. | Am Bank Note | 400 | 7¾ | 7 | 7¾ | 6 |
| 15½ | 6¾ | 1.80 | Am Brake S&F | 400 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | .. |
| 80 | 43½ | 7 | Am Brake S&F pf | 10 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | 45½ |
| 73⅛ | 35¼ | 5† | Am Can | 14500 | 40½ | 38¼ | 40¼ | 35 |
| 3¾ | 3¼ | .. | Am Car & Fdry | 400 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3¾ |
| 48⅛ | 20 | 7 | Am Car & F pf | 80 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 24½ |
| 37⅝ | 18 | 3† | Am Chicle | 600 | 31⅝ | 30 | 31⅝ | 30 |
| 14 | 11 | .. | Am Com Alcohol | 1100 | 13 | 13½ | 13 | 12 |
| 4⅛ | 2 | .. | Am & For Pow | 2100 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅝ | 2¼ |
| 32 | 7 | .. | Am & For Pow 6 | 100 | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | 3½ |
| 38½ | 5¼ | .. | Am & For Pow 7 | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5½ |
| 77¼ | 34¾ | .. | Am & For Pow 2pf | 500 | 37⅛ | 36¾ | 37⅛ | 34½ |
| 12 | 3¼ | .. | Am Hide & L pf | 100 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6 |
| 21⅝ | 12 | 2 | Am Ice | 400 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅜ |
| 8⅛ | 3⅝ | .. | Am International | 400 | 4⅜ | 3¾ | 4⅛ | 3½ |
| 9⅛ | 4 | .. | Am Locomotive | 100 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | 4⅜ |
| 3⅞ | 1¾ | .. | Am Mach & Met | 100 | 1¾ | 1½ | 1⅝ | .. |
| 6¾ | 1⅝ | .. | Am Metal | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1⅝ |
| 33 | 7⅝ | 3 | Am Power & Lt | 3400 | 8¼ | 8 | 8⅛ | 8 |
| 16⅞ | 3¾ | 1 | Am Rad & St S | 3400 | 5¼ | 5 | 5⅛ | 4¾ |
| 58 | 19 | 6 | Am P&L 6% pf | 100 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 21 |
| 49¾ | 15 | 5 | Am P&L pf A | 400 | 18¾ | 17⅞ | 18¾ | 15 |
| 8⅛ | 3⅝ | .. | Am Radiator | 4800 | 4⅝ | 3¾ | 4⅛ | 4 |
| 13 | 3 | .. | Am Rolling Mill | 700 | 5 | 4⅝ | 5 | 4½ |
| 18⅜ | 5⅝ | .. | Am Smelt & Ref | 1200 | 8 | 7¼ | 7⅞ | 7 |
| 85 | 18 | 6 | Am Smelt&R 2pf | 100 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23½ |
| 30¾ | 20 | 2½† | Am Stores | 400 | 23 | 22⅝ | 23 | 22¼ |
| 39¼ | 4 | .. | Am Sugar Ref | 400 | 34½ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 31½ |
| 68⅝ | 50 | 7 | Am Sug Ref pf | 100 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | .. |
| 137⅝ | 85 | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 28100 | 90½ | 88⅞ | 90 | 88½ |
| 25 | 6 | .. | Am Type Fndrs | 100 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 5¼ |
| 70 | 14 | .. | Am Type F pf | 100 | 14½ | 14 | 14 | .. |
| 24⅛ | 7 | 2 | Am Wat W&E | 2800 | 15⅝ | 14¾ | 15¼ | 14⅞ |
| 75 | 27 | 6 | Am Wat pf 6 | 100 | 35 | 34⅜ | 35 | 33 |
| 5⅝ | 1⅜ | .. | Am Woolen | 100 | 3½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 30⅞ | 15½ | .. | Am Woolen pf | 400 | 20¾ | 19 | 20¾ | 19½ |
| 12⅞ | 3½ | .. | Anaconda Cop | 1000 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | 3 |
| 17½ | 5½ | 2.40 | Anchor Cap | 400 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7¾ | 6½ |
| 74 | 40 | 6½ | Anchor Cap pf | 10 | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| 44 | 24 | 7 | Armour Del pf | 100 | 28 | 25 | 25 | .. |
| 2 | ⅜ | .. | Armour Ill A | 1800 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | .. |
| 14¼ | 3⅜ | .. | Armour Ill pf | 100 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | .. |
| 94 | 24 | 4 | Atchison T&SF | 8200 | 30¾ | 28½ | 30½ | 27⅞ |
| 86 | 44¼ | 5 | Atchison pf | 400 | 50 | 47¼ | 50 | 45¼ |
| 12⅞ | 8¾ | 1 | Atl Refining | 1100 | 11¾ | 10¾ | 11⅜ | 10½ |
| 79½ | 52½ | 6 | Atlas Powder pf | 70 | 49 | 48 | 48 | 48½ |
| 151¾ | 38¾ | 4† | Auburn Auto | 7100 | 38½ | 36¾ | 38 | 36 |
| 3½ | 1⅜ | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 400 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1⅞ |
| | | | **—B—** | | | | | |
| 8½ | 2 | .. | Baldwin Loco | 400 | 3 | 2½ | 3 | 2¾ |
| 28¼ | 8 | .. | Baldwin Loco pf | 20 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 6 |
| 21⅜ | 3¾ | .. | Balt & Ohio | 1500 | 6¾ | 5 | 6½ | 4½ |
| 11½ | 6½ | .. | Balt & Ohio pf | 100 | 9 | 7⅛ | 9 | 7½ |
| 99 | 72⅝ | 6½ | Bamberger pf | 150 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 71½ |
| 24½ | 10 | 2 | Bangor &Hroos | 400 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | .. |
| 19⅛ | 55 | 7 | Bangor & Ar pf | 10 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 50½ |
| 5⅞ | 3⅜ | .. | Barnsdall A | 400 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | .. |
| 43½ | 7 | 2 | Beatrice Cream | 400 | 18⅛ | 18 | 18⅛ | 18 |
| 18⅛ | 4½ | .. | Bendix Aviation | 2600 | 6 | 5¾ | 6 | 5 |
| 24⅜ | 6 | .. | Best & Co | 700 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 8 | 7 |
| 24⅜ | 7½ | .. | Bethlehem Steel | 3300 | 10 | 9½ | 10 | 9¾ |
| 74 | 28 | 7 | Beth Steel pf | 400 | 30½ | 29 | 30½ | 28 |
| 8¾ | 3⅜ | .. | Blaw Knox | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 22¼ | 5 | .. | Bohn Alum & Br | 100 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6 |
| 61 | 50 | 7 | Bloomingdale pf | 50 | 56 | 50 | 50 | .. |
| 43⅝ | 21¼ | 3† | Borden | 5500 | 25⅝ | 24¼ | 25¼ | 24¼ |
| 12⅝ | 3⅜ | 1 | Borg Warner | 400 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4½ | 4 |
| 11¾ | 3 | 1 | Briggs Mfg | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 11½ | 4 | 1 | Briggs & Strat | 100 | 9½ | 8½ | 8½ | .. |
| 50¼ | 23½ | 4 | Brooklyn Man T | 62700 | 25 | 23½ | 24¼ | 24½ |
| 78⅝ | 42½ | 6 | Brooklyn M T pf | 800 | 47 | 44½ | 46 | 46 |
| 89½ | 49¼ | 5 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 100 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 54⅝ |
| 5 | 1⅝ | .. | Bucyrus Erie | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| 8¼ | 2⅞ | .. | Bucyrus E cv pf | 400 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | .. |
| 4½ | ¾ | .. | Budd Wheel | 100 | 1¾ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1⅛ |
| 7⅜ | 2¼ | .. | Bullard | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 2½ |
| 3½ | 1⅜ | .. | Bulova Watch | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | .. |
| 13 | 6¼ | .80 | Burroughs Add | 400 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 6¾ | 7½ |
| 21¾ | 4 | 2½ | Bush Terminal | 100 | 4⅜ | 4 | .. | .. |
| 65 | 17 | 7 | Bush Term deb | 100 | 13½ | 10 | 13½ | 13⅞ |
| 85 | 26¾ | 7 | Bush T Bldgs pf | 10 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 27 |
| 1¾ | ½ | .. | Butte Cop & Zinc | 100 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | .. |
| 1⅞ | 1⅛ | .. | Butterick | 400 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1⅞ | .. |
| 19 | 7½ | .. | Byers | 1300 | 9½ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¼ |
| | | | **—C—** | | | | | |
| 11⅞ | 4¼ | .. | Calif Packing | 1200 | 5⅜ | 5 | 5½ | 5 |
| 4 | 1½ | .. | Calumet & Hecla | 100 | 1¾ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 13½ | 6¾ | 1.20 | Canada Dry | 400 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6⅝ | 6⅜ |
| 20⅝ | 7⅛ | 1¼ | Canadian Pacific | 3200 | 10 | 9 | 9⅝ | 8⅜ |
| 20 | 10½ | 1.60 | Cannot Mills | 100 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | .. |
| 6⅝ | 2¼ | .. | Capital Admin | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 70 | 45 | 5 | Caro C&O st | 20 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | .. |
| 43⅜ | 17½ | .. | Case Thresh | 6200 | 22½ | 20¾ | 22½ | 20 |
| 15 | 4½ | .50 | Caterpillar Trac | 100 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5 |
| 13½ | 7½ | 1½ | Central Aguirre | 200 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 15 | 4 | .. | Cerro de Pasco | 2100 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 13⅜ | 1 | .. | Certain-Teed | 100 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | .. |
| 15½ | 8 | .. | Certain-Teed pf | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | .. |
| 70⅝ | 5 | 2 | Chesapeake Corp | 3300 | 9 | 7¾ | 8¾ | 7 |
| 31½ | 10½ | 2½ | Ches & Ohio | 8700 | 14¾ | 13½ | 14½ | 12⅜ |
| 4⅜ | 1½ | .. | Chi & Gt West | 100 | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | 1⅝ |
| 15½ | 2½ | .. | Chi & Gt W pf | 300 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4¾ |
| 3¼ | ¾ | .. | Chi Mil & St P | 400 | 1 | ⅞ | 1 | ⅞ |
| 15¼ | 1⅛ | .. | Chi Mil & St P pf | 400 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅜ |
| 12⅝ | 2 | .. | Chi & N'western | 400 | 4 | 3¼ | 3⅞ | 3 |
| 6¾ | 1 | .. | Chi Pneu Tool | 100 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | .. |
| 10⅜ | 2 | .. | Chi Rock Isl & P | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 15⅜ | 5 | 1 | Chrysler | 3600 | 7¼ | 6¾ | 7¼ | 6¼ |
| 28½ | 15 | 3.60 | City Ice & Fuel | 300 | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15⅝ | 15¼ |
| 2⅛ | ⅜ | .. | City Stores | 100 | ½ | ½ | ½ | .. |
| 31½ | 12¾ | 2½ | Colgate-Palm-P | 1400 | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | 14 |
| 10⅞ | 2¾ | .. | Collins & Aikman | 600 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3⅞ | 3⅝ |
| 12⅜ | 3⅜ | .. | Colo Fuel & Ir | 200 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ | .. |
| 14 | 8 | .. | Colo & So 1pf | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 16⅛ | 4¼ | 1a | Columbia Gas | 7800 | 7¾ | 6¾ | 7⅝ | 7 |
| 79 | 40 | 6 | Columbia G pf A | 300 | 50 | 48 | 50 | 48 |
| 41⅞ | 13½ | 3 | Columbian Carb | 1100 | 18⅝ | 17½ | 18⅝ | 17 |
| 7¼ | 4¼ | .. | Columbia Pic vte | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4¾ |
| 11 | 3½ | 1 | Comm Credit | 1000 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 68⅞ | 44 | 6½ | Comm Cred 1pf | 100 | 44 | 44 | 44 | .. |
| 27⅞ | 10⅞ | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 300 | 13⅞ | 13⅜ | 13⅞ | 13 |
| 10¼ | 3½ | .60 | Comm Solvents | 3100 | 5¼ | 4⅝ | 5¼ | 4⅝ |
| 4⅞ | 1⅝ | .30 | Comwlth & So | 9600 | 2½ | 2⅛ | 2⅜ | 2⅛ |
| 68½ | 27⅞ | 6 | Comwlth &S 6pf | 700 | 35½ | 33⅛ | 35½ | 31½ |
| 11 | 6½ | 1 | Congoleum Nairn | 800 | 7⅞ | 7¼ | 7⅞ | 7¼ |
| 11¾ | 3 | 2 | Consol Film I pf | 100 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | .. |
| 68¾ | 31½ | 4 | Consol Gas | 29200 | 39¾ | 37⅞ | 39½ | 37 |
| 95 | 72½ | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 400 | 79¾ | 79 | 79 | 77 |
| 10⅞ | 5 | 1 | Consol Laundries | 300 | 6¾ | 6 | 6⅞ | 6½ |
| 7⅞ | 4 | .. | Consol Oil | 1900 | 5 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 |
| 41 | 19½ | 2½ | Consol Can | 700 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 23¼ | 21½ |
| 4¾ | 3 | .. | Cont Dia Fibre | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 25¼ | 6¾ | 2.40 | Cont Insurance | 1300 | 8½ | 8⅞ | 9¼ | 7¾ |
| 1¾ | ⅜ | .. | Cont Motors | 100 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅜ |
| 7 | 3⅜ | .. | Cont Oil | 2200 | 4¾ | 4⅜ | 4⅝ | 4⅜ |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | .. | Cont Shipbldg | 400 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 47⅝ | 25⅜ | 3 | Corn Products | 46800 | 32⅜ | 30⅝ | 32⅝ | 31 |
| 120½ | 99½ | 7 | Corn Prod pf | 10 | 109⅞ | 109⅞ | 109⅞ | 109½ |
| 4⅝ | 1½ | .. | Coty | 700 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 4½ | 2¼ | .. | Crosley Radio | 500 | 3⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅝ | .. |
| 15⅞ | 7⅞ | 1.20 | Crown Cork & S | 100 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | .. |
| 24 | 17⅜ | 2.70 | Crown Cork pf | 100 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18⅜ |
| 48⅞ | 15¼ | .. | Crucible Steel pf | 90 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 35½ | 20 | 4 | Cudahy Packing | 200 | 22¼ | 22 | 22½ | .. |
| 31 | 11¼ | 2 | Curtis Publishing | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11¼ |
| 86 | 47 | 7 | Curtis Pub pf | 100 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 2¾ | ⅞ | .. | Curtiss-Wright | 400 | 1 | ⅞ | 1 | ⅞ |
| 3⅜ | 1½ | .. | Curtiss-Wright A | 200 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| | | | **—D—** | | | | | |
| 8¼ | 4 | .60 | Davega Stores | 100 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4½ |
| 15¼ | 6¾ | .40 | Deere & Co pf | 300 | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | .. |
| 89½ | 37 | 9 | Del & Hudson | 200 | 46 | 44 | 46 | 41¾ |
| 28⅝ | 8½ | .. | Del Lack & W | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 |
| 13¼ | 7 | .. | Devoe & Rey A | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | .. |
| 15⅞ | 12 | 1 | Diamond Match | 200 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13½ | 13 |
| 11⅞ | 7½ | 1.20 | Dome Mines | 400 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 18 | 11¼ | 1.50† | Dominion Stores | 200 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12¾ |
| 13⅞ | 5 | 1 | Douglas A | 300 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | .. |
| 54⅜ | 25½ | .3 | Du Pont de Nem | 7100 | 29 | 27¾ | 28⅞ | 27¼ |
| | | | **—E—** | | | | | |
| 84⅞ | 38½ | 5 | Eastman Kodak | 2100 | 43¾ | 42¼ | 43¾ | 41⅜ |
| 8 | 3¼ | .50 | Eaton Axle & Sp | 400 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3¾ |
| 1¼ | ¼ | .. | Eitington Schild | 100 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | .. |
| 32½ | 8½ | 4 | Elec Auto-Lite | 2700 | 10¾ | 10 | 10½ | 10 |
| 2½ | ⅞ | .. | Elec Boat | 100 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | .. |
| 4 | 1¼ | .. | Elec & Mus Ind | 1400 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | 1¼ |
| 15¾ | 3 | 1 | Elec Pow & Lt | 3900 | 5 | 4½ | 5 | 4½ |
| 64 | 12½ | 7 | Elec Pow & L pf | 900 | 22½ | 20½ | 22½ | 18½ |
| 55½ | 10½ | 6 | El Pw&L 6% pf | 200 | 19¾ | 18½ | 19¾ | 15½ |
| 33¼ | 12⅜ | 3 | Elec Sto Battery | 100 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16 |
| 26⅛ | 3¾ | 3 | Endicott Johnson | 100 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24 |
| 25 | 4 | 1 | Engineers Pub S | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5½ |
| 51 | 21 | 5 | Engineers P S 5pf | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | .. |
| 10 | 2 | .. | Erie RR | 200 | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ | 2⅞ |
| 13½ | 2⅝ | .. | Erie RR 1pf | 200 | 4½ | 4 | 4½ | 3 |
| 11⅝ | 9¾ | ¼ | Exchange Buffet | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | | | **—F—** | | | | | |
| 27¾ | 6 | 2.80 | Fidelity Phe F In | 700 | 9¾ | 8½ | 9¾ | 8 |
| 15⅝ | 10¾ | 1 | Firestone T & R | 100 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 50½ | 45½ | 6 | Firestone T&R pf | 300 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| 53 | 37 | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 400 | 42 | 41 | 42 | 40¾ |
| 7½ | 2 | .. | Follansbee B | 100 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2 |
| 21½ | 5¼ | .. | Foster-Wheeler | 200 | 5¼ | 5 | 5 | 4¾ |
| 21½ | 10½ | 1.10 | Fourth Nat Inv | 300 | 14 | 13¾ | 14 | 13½ |
| 5⅝ | 1½ | .. | Fox Film A | 1100 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅜ |
| 19½ | 10 | 2 | Freeport Texas | 1600 | 11¾ | 11 | 11¾ | 11 |
| | | | **—G—** | | | | | |
| 17⅛ | 5¾ | 1 | Gamewell | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 35¾ | 10 | 4 | Gen Am Tnk Car | 900 | 12¾ | 11¼ | 12½ | 11½ |
| 15½ | 5 | 1 | Gen Asphalt | 800 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6½ |
| 16½ | 3¾ | .. | Gen Cable pf | 70 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 26⅛ | 8½ | .40 | Gen Electric | 24600 | 11⅜ | 10¾ | 11¼ | 10½ |
| 11¼ | 10¾ | .60 | Gen Elec Sp | 1700 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅞ | 10¾ |
| 40½ | 19¾ | 3 | Gen Foods | 3600 | 34½ | 34½ | 34¾ | 34 |
| 2⅝ | ½ | 6 | Gen Gas & E A | 600 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 37 | 28 | 3 | Gen Mills | 500 | 31 | 30¼ | 31 | 30½ |
| 24¾ | 8¾ | 1 | Gen Motors | 6700 | 10 | 9¾ | 10 | 9 |
| 87¼ | 63¾ | 5 | Gen Mot 5% pf | 100 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 63 |
| 5 | 1 | .. | Gen Pub Service | 200 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1½ |
| 28⅝ | 7¾ | 1 | Gen Ry Signal | 800 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9¾ | 9½ |
| 1¾ | ⅛ | .. | Gen Realty | 300 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 1⅛ | ⅛ | .. | Gen Trea Equip | 300 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 24¼ | 10⅜ | 1 | Gillette Saf Ras | 3600 | 14¾ | 13⅝ | 14¼ | 13⅜ |
| 68½ | 47 | 5 | Gillette S R pf | 500 | 51 | 50¾ | 51 | 50 |
| 6½ | 2¾ | .. | Gobel (Adolf) | 600 | 3½ | 3 | 3⅛ | 3 |
| 19⅝ | 8½ | 1.60 | Gold Dust | 2100 | 11¾ | 10¾ | 11 | 10 |
| 5¾ | 2¼ | .. | Goodrich | 500 | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ | 2½ |
| 17 | 7 | .. | Goodrich pf | 400 | 8 | 7⅝ | 8 | .. |
| 18¾ | 5½ | .. | Goodyear | 1200 | 8¼ | 7½ | 8 | 7½ |
| 61 | 19⅜ | 7 | Goodyear 1pf | 400 | 23 | 22½ | 23 | 22 |
| 14½ | 7½ | .. | Gotham Silk Hos | 300 | 14 | 13¼ | 14 | 12¾ |
| 65½ | 50¼ | 7 | Gotham S H pf | 40 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 4⅝ | 1 | .. | Graham Paige | 2800 | 1¾ | 1½ | 1⅝ | 1 |
| 9¾ | 3½ | .. | Grand Union | 1100 | 5 | 4¾ | 5 | 3¾ |
| 35½ | 22 | 3 | Grand Un pf | 800 | 24¾ | 23¾ | 24¾ | .. |
| 30½ | 14½ | 1 | Grant (W T) | 600 | 17 | 16¼ | 17 | 16½ |
| 35 | 15 | 2 | Great Nor pf | 900 | 24¾ | 23¾ | 24¾ | .. |
| 13¼ | 5¼ | 1 | Great Nor Ore | 500 | 9⅝ | 8¾ | 9¼ | 7¾ |
| 80 | 48 | 7 | Great W Sug pf | 100 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 1¾ | ⅛ | .. | Grigsby-Grunow | 500 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| | | | **—H—** | | | | | |
| 2¼ | ⅜ | .. | Hahn Dept Sto | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | 7¾ | .. | Hahn D S pf | 500 | 8 | 8 | 8 | .. |
| 1⅝ | ½ | .. | Hayes Wheel | 100 | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 83 | 48 | 8 | Hershey Choc | 500 | 52¾ | 51 | 52¾ | 50 |
| 89 | 59 | 8 | Hershey Choc pf | 200 | 65 | 65 | 65 | .. |
| 131¾ | 110 | 9 | Homestake M | 500 | 131½ | 130 | 131¾ | 130½ |
| 4 | 1 | .. | Houdaille Her B | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .. |
| 24⅜ | 8¾ | .. | Houston Oil | 800 | 11⅜ | 10½ | 11 | 10 |
| 6½ | 1¾ | .. | Houston Oil new | 300 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3¾ | .. |
| 11¾ | 2⅞ | .. | Hudson Motor | 500 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3½ |
| 5¾ | 1⅛ | .. | Hupp Motors | 300 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1⅞ | 1⅛ |
| | | | **—I—** | | | | | |
| 18¼ | 4¾ | .. | Ill Central | 3600 | 8¼ | 7¼ | 7¾ | 7 |
| 36 | 15¼ | 4 | Ill Central LL | 40 | 18 | 18 | 18 | .. |
| 1⅜ | ⅝ | .. | Indian Motor | 100 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | .. |
| 38⅝ | 1 | 1 | Indian Refining | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 38½ | 10¾ | 3 | India Rayon | 800 | 12¾ | 14 | 15 | 14¼ |
| 30½ | 14¾ | 3 | Ingersoll-Rand | 2200 | 18¼ | 18 | 18¼ | 17¾ |
| 8 | 4 | .30† | Insuranshare Dei | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4¾ |

| 1932 High | 1932 Low | Div. In $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last June 4 | Last June 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14⅝ | 3¾ | .. | Interboro Rap T | 1300 | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3⅜ | 3⅝ |
| 17 | 6½ | 6† | Interlake Iron | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | .. |
| 117 | 65 | 6† | Int Business M | 800 | 72¾ | 72 | 73¼ | 69½ |
| 18⅜ | 3⅛ | .. | Int Cement | 800 | 4½ | 4⅛ | 4⅝ | 4¼ |
| 1⅞ | ½ | .. | Int Combustion | 800 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | .. |
| 21 | 4⅞ | .. | Int Combus pf | 300 | 8¼ | 7⅞ | 8¼ | 7¾ |
| 29¾ | 14 | 1.80 | Int Harvester | 1400 | 17 | 16½ | 17 | 16¼ |
| 106 | 71¾ | 7 | Int Harvester pf | 300 | 73½ | 71¾ | 73½ | 71¾ |
| 11⅝ | 3⅜ | 3b | Int Hydrotelec | 800 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4½ | 4¾ |
| 4 | 1⅛ | .. | Int Mere Marine | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | .. |
| 9¼ | 3¼ | .. | Int Nickel | 5300 | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11⅝ | 4½ |
| 80 | 38 | 7 | Int Nickel pf | 100 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 10½ | 1⅜ | .. | Int Paper 7% | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 2⅜ | ⅛ | .. | Int Pap&Pow A | 100 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 11 | 2 | .. | Int Pap&Pow pf | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3½ |
| 46 | 34⅝ | 6 | Int Pr Ink pf | 10 | 33 | 33 | 33 | .. |
| 10½ | 3¾ | .. | Int Rys C A pf | 40 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 33½ | 9¾ | 1.50 | Int Salt | 100 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10 |
| 44⅝ | 33 | 3 | Int Shoe | 600 | 35½ | 35⅛ | 35½ | 35¼ |
| 34⅞ | 8 | .. | Int Silver | 100 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| 13¼ | 2¾ | .. | Int Tel & Tel | 7800 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 3¾ |
| 18 | 10¼ | 3 | Island Crk Coal | 300 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10¼ |
| | | | **—J—** | | | | | |
| 36 | 15⅛ | 4† | Jewel Tea | 300 | 19 | 18¾ | 19 | 18½ |
| 28½ | 10 | .. | Johns Manville | 2200 | 13¾ | 11⅝ | 13 | 11¾ |
| 80 | 36 | 7 | Jones & Laugh ut | 30 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 38½ |
| | | | **—K—** | | | | | |
| 13½ | 2¼ | .. | Kan C & South | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4 |
| 3⅞ | ⅛ | .. | Kelly-Springfield | 300 | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ¾ |
| 22⅝ | 9 | 3 | Kelsey Hayes W | 800 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 1 |
| 10½ | 2⅜ | .. | Kelvinator Corp | 500 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅝ | 3⅜ |
| 13 | 5 | .. | Kennecott Cop | 5200 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6⅝ | 6 |
| 19 | 8¼ | 1 | Kresge | 600 | 9½ | 9 | 9¼ | 8¾ |
| 18⅞ | 10 | 1 | Kroger Groc & B | 1800 | 12¾ | 11⅝ | 12⅛ | 11¼ |
| | | | **—L—** | | | | | |
| 9 | 3 | .. | Lehigh Val Coal pf | 300 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | 3 |
| 18 | 5½ | .. | Lehigh Val RR | 500 | 7 | 6¼ | 7 | 6¾ |
| 46⅜ | 30½ | 2.40 | Lehmand Corp | 800 | 34 | 33½ | 34 | 33 |
| 8 | 3¾ | .. | Libbey-Owens-F | 700 | 4⅜ | 4½ | 4½ | 4 |
| 114 | 64 | 1.20 | Link-Belt | 500 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7 |
| 23 | 9 | 2 | Liquid Carbonic | 500 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | 12 |
| 54 | 13⅜ | 4† | Loew's Inc | 4600 | 18 | 16⅝ | 17½ | 16½ |
| 4⅞ | 1⅞ | .. | Loft Inc | 300 | 3¼ | 2½ | 2¾ | 2½ |
| 36⅞ | 16⅛ | 3† | Loose-Wiles pf | 600 | 21⅝ | 21 | 21⅝ | 20 |
| 63¾ | 8½ | 1¾ | Louisville G&E A | 800 | 13 | 13¼ | 13 | 12¼ |
| 32⅝ | 7½ | .. | Louisville & N | 200 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| | | | **—M—** | | | | | |
| 19 | 7⅛ | .. | McCrory B | 20 | 8 | 7¼ | 8 | .. |
| 16½ | 13 | 1 | McIntyre Porcu | 1600 | 15 | 14⅜ | 14¾ | 14¼ |
| 63⅛ | 28 | 4 | McKesport Tin | 2800 | 34⅜ | 32¾ | 34⅝ | 31¾ |
| 4 | 1 | .. | McLellan Stores | 500 | 

# WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

## Administration Tax Program and Big Banking Pool Outstanding Events

The outstanding development of the week was the unusual and unexpected appearance of President Hoover before the Senate appealing for swift action in the tax program and the speedy response of that body in accepting proposals which will raise additional revenue of over $1,000,000,000.

Never before in history had a bill of such magnitude been adjusted so swiftly, was the statement of Chairman Crisp of the House Ways and Means Committee. The 10 House and Senate conferees kept hard at work smoothing out differences between the two bodies, with the expectation that the final draft of the most tremendous peace-time tax bill ever written in this country would be presented to the House this morning, and after final acceptance by both chambers, be in the hands of President Hoover tonight.

The bill as drawn is a concession on the part of the House to the more carefully considered provisions of the Senate.

Second in interest and importance to the tax plans was the announcement of a giant banking group headed by the house of Morgan to provide support for the security market, largely bonds. Formed with an initial capital of $100,000,000 put up by 18 leading New York banks and the two private banking firms of J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., this powerful pool is expected to act as a stabilizing influence in the bond market.

Its operations cannot help but favorably affect the stock market, since the object of the American Securities Investing Corporation, as it is to be known, is to purchase sound securities for investments.

The sponsors disclaim any "idealistic" motive, saying that operations will be for profit, but its effect nevertheless will be constructive and federal officials have approved the move as very desirable. The mere announcement of the formation of this "bond pool" caused the most substantial upturn in bonds yesterday since last December, some issues rising 8 to 12 points.

### Stock Market Inquiry

Attention was directed, too, to the resumption of the stock market inquiry by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, with special fire directed against operations in General Motors and Anaconda stock. The examination of John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the board of the National City Bank, brought emphatic denials from both of any improper operations. Mr. Rasbok who carried both long and short accounts stated he was only "technically short." The charge was made that the inquiry had a political motive.

The Garner $2,321,500,000 relief bill, characterized by President Hoover as "pork barrel" legislation, will not down. Democrats in a four-hour caucus, pledged themselves to its support and plan to push the bill through the House Tuesday. Secretary of the Treasury Mills has vigorously fought the public works expenditures which would call for a bond issue, and favors loans for self-liquidating projects. As Senator Wagner's bill asking for $500,000,000 for public works, is a sort of half-way measure between Garner's and President Hoover's ideas, it may prevail.

Abroad interest has centered in the ousting of the Bruening Government by President von Hondenburg due to Dr. Bruening's internal policies. The President was opposed to the new emergency decree calling for heavier taxes to meet deficits and the creation of homesteads for the unemployed through a redistribution of huge agrarian estates.

A swing to the Right is evident, with Hitler progress seen as responsible for the upset of the two-year régime. Capt. Franz von Papen, former naval attaché at Washington, was called to the helm to form a Government of "national concentration." The Socialists will fight the von Papen régime with all the means at their disposal.

In France Edouard Herriot succeeded André Tardieu as head of the French Government, and this morning named a moderate cabinet chosen almost entirely from the conservative element of the Radical Socialist Party. It is felt that the new Government will insist upon recognition of "French right," but in the words of Painlevé will bring to their application the "largest possible spirit of concession."

### Business Continues Slow

Evidence of business improvement in the United States is still lacking, though declines in heavy industries appear to have been arrested. Wholesale and retail trade has increased moderately, according to R. G. Dun & Co., credit is easier and uncertainty is less evident. Summer lines are active in leading wholesale markets. Electrical household supply demand is steady. Demand for chemicals has shown some gain.

The steel industry is holding at about 23 per cent of capacity. May average rose slightly above April. New business is spotty. Auto requirements lack desirable volume, the principal activity being with the makers of low-priced cars. It is estimated that May output was in excess of 200,000 cars, the best since last July, and June is expected to do even better.

The textile industry is having a very dull period. The shoe trade is seasonally quiet, though leather inquiry is broader. Building activity is still sluggish. Electricity output for the May 28 week was 11 per cent under a year ago. Carloadings were at a new low for 1932.

Abroad, conditions continue unsettled. In England, stocks are touching new lows due to fear of insurance failures and higher taxes. There is a possibility of a strike in the cotton textile industry and one in the coal fields. The country is awaiting the Lausanne conference, but not basing too great hopes on the outcome.

# New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Albany PWP 6s '48 | 38¾ | 35¾ |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '44 | 15 | 13 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '49 | 10 | 10 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '50 | 8¼ | 7⅛ |
| Amer Cyanamid 5s '42 | 67 | 66 |
| Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030 | 37 | 33½ |
| Amer I G Chem 5½s '49 | 89 | 88 |
| Amer Ice Co 5s '53 | 69¼ | 66¼ |
| Amer Inter 5½s '49 | 71 | 70½ |
| Amer Metals Co 5½s '34 | 38⅞ | 38⅛ |
| Amer Smelting 5s '47 | 81 | 78 |
| Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv | 100 | 99 |
| Amer T&T col 5s '46 | 100¾ | 100 |
| Amer T&T deb 5s '60 | 96½ | 95¾ |
| Amer T&T 5s '65 | 96½ | 95¾ |
| Amer T&T deb 5½s '43 | 103¾ | 101¼ |
| Amer WW & Elec 5s '34 | 75 | 74⅛ |
| Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75 | 88 | 88 |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 65 | 64½ |
| Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43 | 83 | 81¼ |
| Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 | 74 | 72½ |
| Atch T&SF arj 4s '95 sta | 74½ | 73 |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 84½ | 83½ |
| Atch T&SF 4½s '48 | 74½ | 74½ |
| Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62 | 84 | 84 |
| Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '46 | 65 | 62 |
| Atlantic & Yadkin 4s '49 | 15 | 15 |
| Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52 | 64 | 64 |
| Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52 | 37½ | 35 |
| Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59 | 33¾ | 33¾ |
| Atl Refining deb 5s '37 | 91½ | 91½ |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48 | 70 | 67 |
| Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41 | 85 | 85 |
| Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59 | 41¼ | 41½ |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 | 44½ | 42 |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60 | 35 | 35 |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95 | 37½ | 37½ |
| Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50 | 48 | 47 |
| Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000 | 37½ | 37½ |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B | 101½ | 101¼ |
| Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C | 101 | 101 |
| Ben Ind Loan 6s '46 | 71 | 70 |
| Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36 | 85 | 81 |
| Beth Steel rfg 5s '42 | 78 | 78 |
| Boston & Maine 5s '67 | 55 | 50½ |
| Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49 | 103¾ | 101½ |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 78⅝ | 75 |
| Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81 | 97½ | 97 |
| Buff R & P 4½s '57 | 37⅝ | 39 |
| Bos N Y | 55 | 54⅞ |
| Bush Term con 5s '55 | 40 | 30 |
| Bush Term Bldg 5s '60 | 52 | 52 |
| By Products Coke 5½s '45 | 34½ | 34½ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 77 | 77 |
| Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54 | 76 | 76 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 75¾ | 75¾ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 75½ | 75½ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '68 | 76 | 76 |
| Can Nat Ry 5s '70 | 82½ | 82½ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s July '69 | 83 | 82 |
| Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69 | 82½ | 82½ |
| Can North 4½s '35 | 90⅝ | 90⅜ |
| Can North deb 6½s '46 | 96 | 96 |
| Can North deb 7s '40 | 95½ | 95½ |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 54 | 54 |
| Can Pacific 4½s '46 | 61 | 60 |
| Can Pacific 5s '44 | 70 | 70 |
| Can Pacific 5s '54 | 74¾ | 74¾ |
| Can South 5s A '62 | 80 | 80 |
| Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51 | 63 | 62½ |
| Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49 | 64¾ | 64½ |
| Cen Pacific 5s '60 | 47¼ | 47¼ |
| Ches Corp 5s '47 | 42 | 39 |
| Ches & O cv 4½s A '93 | 70 | 70 |
| Ches & O gen 4½s '92 | 83½ | 83½ |
| Ches & O con 5s '39 | 100 | 97 |
| Ches & O 4½s B | 70 | 69 |
| Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49 | 41 | 41 |
| Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49 | 78 | 78 |
| Chicago B&Q 4s Ill div '49 | 82 | 82 |
| Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58 | 83¾ | 83 |
| Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71 | 87 | 87 |
| Chicago & East Ill 5s '51 | 10¾ | 8 |
| Chicago Gt West 4s '59 | 38 | 30 |
| Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89 | 56 | 53½ |
| Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89 | 55 | 55 |
| Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 5 | 3½ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 22½ | 19¾ |
| Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87 | 45 | 45 |
| Chicago & Nw gen 4s sta '87 | 46¼ | 44½ |
| Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 | 24½ | 23⅝ |
| Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49 | 14½ | 12½ |
| Chicago & Nw 4½ "C" | 25 | 25 |
| Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87 | 65 | 65 |
| Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88 | 58 | 58 |
| Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 34 | 31½ |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A" | 30 | 25 |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60 | 15 | 12½ |
| Chicago StL Norls Mem 4s '51 | 50 | 50 |
| Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60 | 34 | 32 |
| Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60 | 19 | 19 |
| Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63 | 90 | 88½ |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63 | 98 | 98 |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s '44 | 94 | 94 |
| Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63 | 105 | 104¾ |
| Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52 | 62 | 62 |
| Childs Co 5s '43 | 21 | 21 |
| Chile Copper 5s '47 | 28 | 27½ |
| Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| Cin Un Terminal 5½s 2020 | 97¼ | 96½ |
| Clev CC&StL gen 5s '93 | 65 | 65 |
| Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63 | 50½ | 50½ |
| Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77 | 42 | 41½ |
| Clev Un Term 4½s '77 | 57 | 52 |
| Clev Un Term 5s '72 | 68 | 67 |
| Clev Un Term 5½s '72 | 72 | 72 |
| Colo & So 4½s '80 A | 43 | 42 |
| Columbia Gas&E 5s 5s deb '61 | 66 | 65 |
| Columbia Gas&E 5s '52 May | 67 | 66 |
| Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '57 | 31½ | 30 |
| Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '60 | 6¼ | 6 |
| Con Gas 4½s '51 | 92¾ | 91½ |
| Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45 | 102 | 102 |
| Consum Pow unl 5s '52 | 101 | 101 |
| Container Corp 5s ct '43 | 6 | 5⅞ |
| Container Corp 5s '46 | 20 | 20 |
| Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40 | 48 | 48 |
| Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43 | 75 | 74 |
| Den & Rio G con 4s '36 | 45 | 44 |
| Wen & Rio G 4½s '36 | 44 | 44 |
| Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55 | 12 | 11½ |
| Den & Rio Ga Wn rfg 5s '78 | 18 | 18 |
| Detroit Ed col 5s '33 | 101¾ | 101 |
| Detroit Ed 5s '58 | 99 | 98 |
| Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61 | 71 | 71 |
| Dodge Bros sf 6s '40 | 70½ | 68¾ |
| Dold Packing 6s '42 | 56 | 55¼ |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 | 99½ | 98 |
| East Tenn, Va & Ga RR cv | 66 | 66 |
| Erie RR 1st con 4s '96 | 59 | 59 |
| Erie RR cv 4s A '53 | 28¾ | 25¾ |
| Erie RR ref 5s '67 | 22¾ | 20½ |
| Erie RR gen lien | 36½ | 34½ |
| Erie RR gen 5s '75 | 30 | 30 |
| Fd Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42 | 54½ | 53 |
| Fr Elk Mo Val 6s | 90 | 90 |
| Gen Am Inv 5s '52 | 68 | 67½ |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 4s '37 | 101½ | 101¼ |
| Gen Petroleum 5s '40 | 99¼ | 99½ |
| Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 | 2½ | 2½ |
| Goodrich 6s '45 | 39 | 37½ |
| Goodrich 1st 6½s '47 | 73 | 72½ |
| Goodyear Tire 5s '57 | 68½ | 65 |
| Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36 | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| Grand Tr Ry Can 7s '40 | 94¾ | 94½ |
| Great Northern 4½s "D" | 47½ | 47½ |
| Great Northern 4½s "F" | 48¾ | 45 |
| Great Northern 5s '73 C | 53 | 49¼ |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 68 | 63½ |
| Gulf States Steel 5½s '42 | 25 | 25 |
| Hocking Valley con 4½s '99 | 77½ | 77½ |
| Houston Oil 5½s '40 | 46 | 46 |
| Hudson Coal 5s '62 | 27½ | 27½ |
| Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57 | 34 | 31½ |
| Hudson Man rfg 5s '57 | 70 | 69 |
| Humble Oil 5s '37 | 99 | 98 |
| Illinois Bell Tel 5s '56 | 102 | 101¾ |
| Ill Central 4s '52 | 39 | 39 |
| Ill Central rfg 4s '55 | 45 | 39½ |
| Ill Central rfg 5s '55 | 26 | 24½ |
| Ill Central 6½s '36 | 40 | 39 |
| Ill Central C&StL&NO 5s A '63 | 50 | 49 |
| Ill Steel deb 4¼s '40 | 36 | 32 |
| Inter Hydro El 6s '44 | 96 | 95½ |
| Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41 | 33 | 26 |
| Inter Match Corp 5s '47 | 2½ | 1⅞ |
| Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 | 4¾ | 4 |
| Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66 | 38 | 37¼ |
| Inter Rap Trans 6s '32 | 37½ | 37 |
| Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 | 18½ | 18 |
| Int Cement Corp 5s '48 | 52 | 51 |
| Int & G Nor 5s '56 | 48¾ | 44 |
| Int & G Nor 5s C '56 | 21 | 21 |
| Int & G Nor adj 6s '52 | 20 | 18 |
| Int Paper rfg 5s A '47 | 8 | 4 |
| Int Paper 6s '55 | 41 | 40 |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52 | 20½ | 20 |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39 | 21 | 20 |
| Int Tel & Tel 5s '55 | 25 | 23¾ |
| Kan City Pt&cMem 4s '36 | 26 | 24 |
| Kendall Co 5½s ww '48 | 42½ | 42 |
| Kan City P ¾ L 4½s '61 | 47 | 46½ |
| Kan City So 1st 3s '50 | 83¾ | 83 |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 50¼ | 48 |
| Kan City Term 1st 4s '60 | 36 | 35 |
| Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80 | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46 | 25 | 24 |
| Kings Co L 5s | 121 | 121 |
| Kresge Foundation 6s '36 | 45 | 45 |
| Lack Steel con 5s '50 | 50½ | 50½ |
| Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C | 53½ | 53 |
| Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97 | 69½ | 69½ |
| Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003 | 36 | 36 |
| Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003 | 37¼ | 37½ |
| Leon'a Inc 6s '41 | 70½ | 69 |
| Louis Arkansas 5s '69 | 22½ | 21½ |
| Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '53 | 95 | 95 |
| L&N uni 4s '40 | 74¾ | 74½ |
| L&N rfg 4½s C 2003 | 44½ | 44½ |
| L&N gold | 94 | 94 |
| Manhat Ry con 4s '90 | 37 | 37 |
| Market St Ry gold 7s '40 | 67¾ | 67½ |
| Metro Water 5½s '50 | 48¾ | 45 |
| Midvale Steel conv 5s '36 | 91 | 90 |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61 | 77 | 76 |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71 | 77 | 77 |
| Min StL & SSM 5s gtd | 43½ | 43½ |
| Mo K & T 1st 4s '90 | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| Mo K & T gen 4s '75 | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| Mo K & T pl 5s A '62 | 21½ | 17¾ |
| Mo Pacific gen 4s '75 | 14 | 14 |
| Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65 | 13½ | 13 |
| Mo Pacific 6s '49 | 31 | 31 |
| Mo Pacific 5s G '77 | 21½ | 20 |
| Mo Pacific 5s H '80 | 20½ | 20 |
| Mo Pacific 5s L '81 | 21¼ | 20 |
| Mobile & Ohio rfg 4s '77 | 11 | 9½ |
| Mobile & O mont 5s '47 | 3 | 2½ |
| Montana Power rfg 5s '43 | 74 | 3¼ |
| Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39 | 74½ | 73½ |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48 | 65½ | 64½ |
| Nat Steel 5s | 72 | 69 |
| New Eng T&T 5s '52 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| N Y Pow & Lt 4½s '67 | 84 | 84 |
| N O Pub Ser 6s ser B | 49½ | 49¼ |
| N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B | 83½ | 81½ |
| NYC&HR gen 3½s '97 | 73 | 71½ |
| NYC&HR con 4s A '98 | 64 | 64 |
| NYC&HR deb 4s '34 | 72 | 65¾ |
| NYC&HR 4½s N 1934 | 17 | 16 |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013 | 44½ | 41¾ |

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 51 | 48 |
| NYC&HR cv 6s '35 | 51¾ | 47 |
| NYO M C col 5½s '32 | 91 | 91 |
| NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37 | 83¾ | 63¾ |
| NY Chi & StL 4½s '78 | 20 | 18¼ |
| NY Chi & StL 5½s '74 | 32 | 31 |
| NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 | 35 | 33½ |
| NY Edison 5s '44 | 103 | 101¾ |
| NY Edison rfg 5½s '41 | 103 | 102 |
| NY G&LH&P pur m 4s '49 | 94½ | 94½ |
| NY G&LH&P 5s '48 | 102½ | 102½ |
| NY N&H cit 6s '40 | 65 | 60 |
| NY N&H cv 6s '48 | 70 | 70 |
| NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92 | 48 | 48 |
| NY Railway inc 6s A '35 | 22 | 13 |
| NY Steam Corp 4s '47 | 101 | 100 |
| NY Steam Corp 5s '56 | 93¾ | 92 |
| NY Tel gen 4½s '39 | 100¾ | 100½ |
| NY Trap Rock 6s '46 | 55 | 54 |
| NY W'chester & B 4½s '46 | 38 | 36 |
| Niag Lock & O P 5s '55 | 96 | 95 |
| Niag Share 5½s '50 | 47 | 45½ |
| Nor Southern rfg A '61 | 4½ | 4½ |
| Norf & W con 4s '96 | 85 | 83 |
| Norf & W div 4s '96 | 92½ | 92½ |
| North Am Co 5s '61 | 89½ | 89 |
| Nor Am Ed 5s C '61 | 68 | 68 |
| Nor Am Ed 5½s '63 | 68½ | 68½ |
| Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47 | 93½ | 92 |
| Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047 | 58½ | 58 |
| Nor Pacific 5s C 2047 | 55 | 55 |
| Nor Pacific 6s R 2047 | 62 | 59 |
| Nor Pacific 5s D | 54 | 54 |
| Nor States Pow 5s A '41 | 94 | 94 |
| Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47 | 73½ | 73 |
| Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43 | 35 | 35 |
| Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46 | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61 | 70 | 70 |
| Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42 | 100 | 99½ |
| Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37 | 101½ | 101¾ |
| Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct | 5 | 5 |
| Paramount Public 5½s '50 | 17½ | 17½ |
| Paramount Bwy 5½s '51 | 38 | 37 |
| Pathé Ex inc 7s '37 | 57 | 57 |
| Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41 | 30 | 30 |
| Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81 | 83½ | 81½ |
| Penn Railroad con 4s '48 | 86½ | 86½ |
| Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48 | 86½ | 86½ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '70 | 51½ | 48½ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s '60 | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s '68 | 91 | 90 |
| Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65 | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '81 | 60½ | 60½ |
| Pere Marquette 5s '56 | 38¼ | 36½ |
| Phillips Pet 5½s '39 | 54 | 52¾ |
| Philadelphia Co 5s '67 | 74 | 74 |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71 | 88½ | 87½ |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67 | 98½ | 98 |
| Phil & Read C&I 5s '73 | 54 | 53 |
| Phil & Read C&I 6s '49 | 36 | 35¾ |
| Phil Railway 4s '37 | 18½ | 18½ |
| Pitts CC&StL 4½s B | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75 | 65 | 65 |
| Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60 | 45 | 43¾ |
| Port Gen Elec 5s '35 | 85 | 85 |
| Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53 | 18½ | 18¾ |
| Pub Svc E&G 4s | 88½ | 88 |
| Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970 | 97 | 97 |
| Pure Oil 5½s '37 | 72 | 72 |
| Pure Oil 5½s '40 | 68 | 68 |
| Read rfg 4½s A '97 | 65 | 61¾ |
| Remington Arms sf 6s '37 | 54 | 52⅞ |
| Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww | 34½ | 32 |
| Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53 | 30 | 29⅞ |
| Rochester Gas 5½s '48 | 90 | 90 |
| Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34 | 38½ | 36½ |
| St Louis IM&S rs R&G div '33 | 52 | 47 |
| St Louis & SF 4s A '50 | 17½ | 15 |
| St Louis & SF 4½s '78 | 14 | 10¾ |
| St Louis & SF 5s B '50 | 18½ | 18½ |
| St Louis SW con 4s '32 ct | 66 | 66 |
| St Louis SW 1st 5s '52 | 50 | 50 |
| Seabd A L 6s ct | 3½ | 3 |
| Shell Pipe 5s '52 | 65 | 64½ |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 62½ | 62½ |
| Shell Union 5s ct ww '49 | 62 | 61¼ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 87 | 86½ |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42 | 96¾ | 96½ |
| Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39 | 57 | 57 |
| Smith A O 6½s '33 | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| Southern Pacific 4s '49 | 47 | 35 |
| Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55 | 65½ | 64 |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '68 | 61 | 62½ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww | 40 | 39½ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '81 | 40½ | 39 |
| Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77 | 60 | 55⅝ |
| Southern Ry con 5s '94 | 61¼ | 61 |
| Southern Ry gen 6s '56 | 24½ | 24 |
| Southern Ry gen 6½s '56 | 28½ | 24⅜ |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 101 | 100½ |
| Stand Oil NY 4½s '51 | 90 | 87 |
| Stevens Hotel 6s '45 | 15 | 15 |
| Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Tenn Copper 6s B '44 | 39 | 39 |
| Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 | 90¾ | 87½ |
| Texas Corp 5s '44 | 79 | 77½ |
| Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000 | 83 | 82½ |
| Tex & Pac 5s B '77 | 35¼ | 35¼ |
| Tex & Pac 5s D '80 | 35½ | 35¼ |
| Third Ave rfg 4s '60 | 41 | 40½ |
| Third Ave adj 5s '60 | 23 | 22½ |
| Union El L & P 1st 5s '32 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Union El L & P rfg 5s '33 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Union El L & P 5½s '54 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Union Oil Cal 5s C '35 | 92 | 92 |
| Union Pacific 1st 4s '47 | 91¾ | 90 |
| Union Pacific 4s '68 | 85 | 85 |
| Union Pacific 4½s '67 | 94 | 94 |
| United Biscuit 6s '42 | 87¾ | 87½ |
| US Rubber Co 5s '47 | 35 | 34 |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 73 | 69 |
| Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww | 27 | 26½ |
| Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 | 25½ | 22 |
| Vanadium 5s '41 | 40 | 40 |
| Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34 | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| Virginia Ry 5s '62 | 96 | 75 |
| Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34 | 94½ | 93½ |
| Wabash RR 1st 5s '39 | 60 | 55 |
| Wabash RR 5s D '80 | 4 | 4 |
| Walworth 6s '33 | 13 | 13 |
| Warner Quinlan 6s '39 | 16½ | 16½ |
| Warner Bros Pict 6s '39 | 11½ | 11½ |
| Warren Bros 6s '41 | 25 | 24 |
| West Pa Pow 5s A '46 | 101¾ | 101½ |
| West Pa Pow 5s E '63 | 100½ | 99½ |
| West Pa Pow 5s G '56 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| West Shore 4s 2361 | 70 | 69½ |
| Western Electric 5s '44 | 94¾ | 93½ |
| Western Maryland 5½s '77 | 44½ | 38½ |
| Westchester Ltg 5s | 103 | 103 |
| Western Union R E 4½s '50 | 56 | 56 |
| Western Union 5s '51 | 46 | 46 |
| Western Union col 5s '38 | 50 | 50 |
| Western Union 5s '60 | 46½ | 44½ |
| Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '66 | 54 | 50 |
| Wheeling Steel 5½s '48 | 45 | 45 |
| Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42 | 17 | 15 |
| Wilson Co 1st 6s '41 | 69½ | 68½ |
| Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49 | 33 | 33 |
| Youngstown Steet 5s A '78 | 56 | 54½ |
| Youngstown Steet 5s B '70 | 55 | 54½ |

### LIBERTY BONDS

| | High | Low | Last Jun 4 | Last Jun 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | 100.20 | 100.20 | 100.20 | 100.19 |
| 1st 4¼s '47 | 101.19 | 101.17 | 101.17 | 101.19 |
| 4th 4¼s '38 | 102.12 | 102.9 | 102.12 | 101.10 |
| US 3s '55 | 99.24 | 99.12 | 99.24 | 99.17 |
| US 3½s '49 | 91.16 | 91.10 | 91.16 | 91.11 |
| US 3½s '43 Mar | 95.28 | 95.26 | 95.28 | 95.22 |
| US 3½s '43 Junt | 96.6 | 96.4 | 96.6 | 96.00 |
| US 3½s '47 | 96. | 95.22 | 95.28 | 95.20 |
| US 3¼s '56 | 97.30 | 97.20 | 97.26 | 97.20 |
| US 4s '54 | 100.23 | 100.15 | 100.20 | 100.14 |
| US 4¼s '52 | 103.9 | 103.5 | 103.9 | 103.6 |

### FOREIGN BONDS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 17½ | 16½ |
| Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55 | 33 | 33 |
| Argentine Gov 6s June '59 | 45 | 41½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59 | 44¼ | 42 |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '60 | 45 | 42¾ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept' 60 | 42½ | 42½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60 | 46 | 42¾ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61 | 46 | 44 |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '61 | 51½ | 51½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57 A | 46 | 42 |
| Argentine Gov 6s '58 B | 41¾ | 41¾ |
| Australia 4½s '56 | 54½ | 54½ |
| Australia 5s '55 | 60¼ | 59¾ |
| Australia 5s '57 | 60 | 59½ |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '57 | 33¾ | 33⅜ |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '43 | 75 | 72½ |
| Batavian Pet 4½s '42 | 72 | 72¼ |
| Bavaria (State) 6½s '45 | 27 | 27 |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 85½ | 85¼ |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 92¾ | 92¼ |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Belgium (King) 7s '56 | 96½ | 96¼ |
| Berlin (City) 6s '58 | 18 | 18 |
| Berlin (City) 6½s '50 | 18½ | 18 |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '51 | 32¾ | 31¼ |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '59 | 26 | 26 |
| Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51 | 26 | 26 |
| Berlin Elec 6s '55 | 24 | 23½ |
| Bogota (City) 8s '45 | 3½ | 3½ |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69 | 3 | 3¼ |
| Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47 | 3½ | 3½ |
| Bordeaux (City) 6s '34 | 103 | 103 |
| Brazil 6½s '27-'57 | 15½ | 15¼ |
| Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww | 37½ | 37½ |
| Brisbane 5s '57 | 43 | 43 |
| Brisbane 5s '58 | 43 | 43 |
| Budapest (City) 6s '62 | 16 | 16 |
| Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60 | 34¾ | 34½ |
| Buenos Aires 6s (Prov) | 28½ | 28½ |
| Buenos Aires 6½s 5s | 43¾ | 43 |
| Bulgaria 7s '67 | 11½ | 11½ |
| Canada (Dom) 4½s '36 | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| Canada (Dom) 4s '60 | 74¼ | 74 |
| Canada (Dom) 5s '52 | 90 | 89½ |
| Chile (Bank) 6½s '61 | 18 | 18 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '60 | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61 | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '61 | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| Chile (Rep) 7s '42 | 8 | 7¼ |
| Chile (Rep) 8s '42 | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| Chilean Loan 7s '60 | 4½ | 4½ |
| Cologne (City) 6½s '50 | 19½ | 19½ |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47 | 25 | 25 |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| Copenhagen (City) 5s '52 | 55½ | 55½ |
| Copenhagen Tel 5s '54 | 50½ | 50½ |
| Cordoba (City) 7s '57 | 20 | 17½ |
| Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51 | 28 | 24¾ |
| Cuba (Rep) 4½s '77 | 65 | 65 |
| Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44 | 69 | 69 |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53 | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45 | 28 | 27⅝ |
| Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51 | 68½ | 68½ |
| Denmark (King) 4½s '62 | 50 | 49½ |
| Denmark (King) 5½s '55 | 64 | 64 |
| Denmark (King) 6s '42 | 63½ | 63½ |
| Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32 | 62 | 62 |
| Dresden 7s '45 | 32 | 32 |
| Duke Price Power 6s '66 | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| Dutch El 6s '47 | 82 | 82 |
| Dutch El sf 6s '52 | 79 | 78½ |
| Fiat 7s '46 ww | 61 | 61 |
| Finland 5½s '58 | 43½ | 43½ |
| Finland (Rep) 7s '50 | 43 | 43 |
| Frankfort 6½s '53 | 17 | 16 |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 113¾ | 111 |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 118⅝ | 118 |
| Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34 | 28 | 27½ |
| German 7s '49 | 48 | 46¼ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38 | 30½ | 29½ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60 | 30½ | 29½ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60 | 30½ | 30 |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 | 31½ | 28¾ |
| Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts | 18 | 16 |
| Germ El Pow 6½s | 24½ | 24½ |
| Germ Gen Elec 6s '48 | 25 | 25 |
| Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40 | 26½ | 26½ |
| Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 | 32¼ | 30 |
| Good Hope I&SW 7s '45 | 19½ | 18 |
| Hamburg 6s '40 | 22 | 20 |
| Hansa 6s '39 ww | 14⅞ | 14⅞ |
| Hungary (King's) 7½s A '44 | 22½ | 22½ |
| Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61 | 20½ | 20½ |
| Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61 | 20 | 20 |
| Hungarian (Mun) Bank 7s '67 | 71½ | 71½ |
| Norway (King) 5s '63 | 70½ | 70½ |
| Norway (King) 5½s '65 | 72 | 72 |
| Norway (King) 6s '43 | 77½ | 76½ |
| Norway (King) 6s '52 | 72½ | 72½ |
| Norwegian El 5½s '57 | 48 | 47 |
| Nuremberg 6s '52 | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| Oriental Dev 5½s '58 | 38 | 32 |
| Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53 | 40 | 39½ |
| Ont Trans 6s | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58 | 103¾ | 103¼ |
| Pernambuco (State) 7s '47 | 4 | 4 |

# News of Art, Music and the Theater

## The North Shore Festival

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Evanston, Ill.

IN SPITE of the gloomy predictions of people who regard concert-giving at this time as a hazardous enterprise, the Chicago North Shore Festival of 1932 has turned out to be a success. If there have not been the multitudinous assemblages in the Northwestern University gymnasium at Evanston that gathered there in more prosperous days, there have been—thanks to Mr. Stock's fine music-making and the managerial skill of Mr. Voegeli—large audiences.

The concerts began (May 23) with a program that comprised the German Requiem by Brahms and, for its second division, some songs interpreted by Mr. John Charles Thomas, Abert's orchestra arrangement of Bach's G minor fugue for organ and the Gloria from César Franck's A major Mass. The outstanding feature of this concert—as, indeed, of the festival as a whole—was the admirable singing of the chorus. Mr. Frederick Stock and Mr. Glenn Cliffe Bainum, who accomplished remarkable labors in training the singers, had reason to be well satisfied with the choral virtuosity. The tone was excellent, there was imaginativeness in the singing and a zest that lent persuasive color to the whole.

The German Requiem was interpreted with beautiful feeling, Brahms's lack of orchestral effectiveness neutralizes some of the intrinsic beauty of the music, but sung as it was at this concert the Requiem still has power to enchant. The soprano and baritone solos were sung expressively by Mme. Jeannette Vreeland and Mr. John Charles Thomas respectively.

**"The Seasons"**

The chief work on the second program (May 24) was "The Seasons," which was Mr. Stock's contribution to the celebrations in honor of the second centenary of Haydn's birth. This, too, was delectably sung. "The Seasons" is not so popular as it was of yore, a circumstance due, probably, to the sophistication of our day; yet it contains charming music, often imbued with finer emotions than the optimistic jollity for which the master was credited by the historiographers of art. In Haydn's oratorio Mme. Vreeland was heard again, and highly effective work was accomplished in the baritone and tenor solos respectively by Mr. Chase Baromeo and Mr. Edward Molitore. The latter, a newcomer, made a particularly favorable impression by reason of an appealing quality of tone and an expert knowledge how it should be used. Mr. Stock demonstrated once again that his skill and authority as a director are not less in choral than in orchestral art.

In the second division of the concert Mme. Göta Ljungberg made her first appearance in these parts. In "Voi lo sapete" from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and in two Wagnerian excerpts the Swedish soprano accomplished the feat of singing louder than any other vocalist who has been in evidence at these festivals. There is indeed excellent material in her voice, yet she has much to learn in the handling of it, and in musical perception.

At the third concert (May 26) Mr. Stock invited the united German male choruses of Chicago to participate in the program. It is an unfortunate circumstance that so much of the literature of the Teutonic male singing societies is made up of inferior music. Some of this—songs by Prümers, Weinzierl and Attenhofer—was sung, and well sung, under the direction of Mr. Karl Reckzeh. The latter musician also presented a composition of his own—a setting for male chorus and orchestra of Uhland's familiar poem, "Das Schloss am Meer"—that was well written and enthusiastically sung. The multitudinous chorus also was directed by Mr. Stock who, apparently despairing of discovering any good music for it, selected Beethoven's "Die Ehre Gottes in der Natur," which, of course, was not composed as a part-song, and the last movement of Liszt's fine "Faust" Symphony. In addition, there were interpreted a movement from Glière's symphony, "Ilia Mourometz," Glazounoff's second Valse de Concert and the rather inept hymn tune that closes Mr. Bloch's "America."

**Children's Chorus**

Two concerts were given May 28. In the afternoon the children's chorus, 1500 strong, sang under the direction of Mr. John W. Beattie, with admirable, if not powerful, tone some folk songs of England and Scotland, a chorale from Bach's "Sleepers Awake," and Lutkin's setting of the Twenty-third Psalm. Mr. Beattie, who is remarkably skillful in obtaining the maximum amount of musical feeling from the youthful choristers, also led the boys alone through part-songs of German, Italian and French-Canadian origin. Mr. Percy Grainger gave a brilliant account of Liszt's Hungarian Fantasie for piano and orchestra and officiated as pianist in his own "Handel in the Strand" and "Children's March," and in three of the children's folk songs that he himself had arranged. Mr. Eric DeLamarter conducted the Hungarian Fantasie and Mr. Grainger's pieces.

The evening concert brought forward Mme. Dusolina Gianinni and Mr. Beniamino Gigli as soloists. Those artists sang familiar arias with notable charm, but it is possible that the connoisseurs extracted even greater enjoyment than the arias gave them from a captivating performance of an entr'acte and the G major ballet music from Schubert's "Rosamunde" that was presented by Mr. Stock and his orchestra, as well as from a presentation of Lambert's "The Rio Grande" that was given by the University Glee Club under the direction of Mr. Bainum. The precision of execution, the beauty of tone and the imaginative feeling that were set forth in the latter composition constituted one of the high lights of the festival. It would be unfair, in searching for words of high commendation for this reading of Lambert's racy work, not to mention the admirable performance of the difficult piano part by Mr. Wade Stephens. Other pieces on the program included Carpenter's "Song of Faith," inspiringly set forth by Mr. Stock's choral and orchestral forces, Mossoloff's "Soviet Iron Foundry" and Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries." The concert ended with Elgar's rather chauvinistic "Britons, alert!" from the cantata, "Caractacus," a work in which Mr. Stock extracted from his chorus all possible zest and exuberance of tone.

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to The Christian Science Monitor

"THE MILLINERY SHOP," BY EDGAR DEGAS

## If Expression Were Enough

A Primer of Modern Art, by Sheldon Cheney. New York: Liveright. $5.

IN HIS preface Mr. Cheney says: "I am not interested in putting forward or defending a cause. There the modernist works are, themselves, for enjoyment. Being creative, they need no excuse, defense or pushing forward. But even while trying to keep that point in mind, I have probably turned dogmatic about some things that in the nature of art cannot be settled."

Mr. Cheney, then, proposes to offer exposition rather than advocacy. He is all for "expessive form," a phrase that he prefers to Mr. Clive Bell's historic label, "significant form." Painters of marked talent for decorative design fall into second place under such a designation. Gauguin cannot be considered upon the terms of his own achievement merely, he must take a lower place because his pictures do not manifest the third dimensional handling of volumes that were compassed by Cézanne. The Douanier Rousseau and Redon painted in a decorator's by-path, according to a lean theory of expression that draws a straight line through three centuries from El Greco to Cézanne, and finds little of consequence strung along the way, apart from experimenters who contributed to the development of impressionism and to the use of paint in its pristine colors instead of as mud, and revolutionists who helped rescue painting from the more oppressive aspects of classicism and story-telling. Even Matisse has his secondary moments, according to such a viewpoint, when he abandons his rhythmic arrangements of distorted figures to revel in the orchestration of colored patterns in his interiors.

* * *

Mr. Cheney realizes that he hews always closely to the line in this treatise, and states that his personal tastes are more inclusive than are admissible under this "expressive form" test. He says in a footnote ". . . all any of us wants—except the downright dadaists—is a revaluation, and less teaching that the safe photographic paintings constitute the highest art."

Mr. Cheney clearly distinguishes between "the beauty of things living and the beauty created by artists." He is all for "æsthetic emotion, arising from something which an artist has endowed with form whether music, architecture or painting." Further, he makes this poised statement: "To be sure, increased emphasis on the inner structure essence of the subject, increased personal expressiveness, and respect for the demands of the material, whether stone, paint-and-canvas or paper-and-ink, have all but done away with surface aspect—but the object does somehow survive."

He is not for those extremities of abstractionism which are intelligible only to the inner circle. He seems not an expressionist to the extent that he finds meanings in forms that are utterly individual to the artist. So far as the man in the street is concerned—and presumably a primer is destined chiefly for his information—a work of art must be expressive to some one besides the person who made it. As Mr. Ernest Peixotto once remarked: "Expression is not enough. An infant expresses itself when it says 'Ga! Ga!' but nobody knows what the sounds mean, not even the fond mother."

* * *

Mr. Cheney strikes at the root of things, we feel, when he says: "The form problem is more closely bound up with the artist's emotion than it is with objective nature . . . his leaping forward to a vision of the final artistic form, the creation of an 'image,' is spontaneous rather than reasoned." But may not a reasoned ordering of the materials follow upon this intuitive, inspirational phase? We think it may, in the interest of making the artist's individual impulses mean something to others. Talent, we take it, is possessed by the artist whose work means much to many persons. This observation is not to be distorted into a defense of meretricious work that means a little to many persons.

El Greco and Cézanne serve as the chief figures in Mr. Cheney's essay, and they suffice. He neatly pigeonholes many other names along the way as just off the main current, admirable though they were in their own ways. He is concerned with a large and continuing impulse toward the realization of "expressive form" in painting and sculpture. There are chapters on the background of modern life, cubism, futurism, faddism, expressionism, the new architecture, the changing theater and other vital aspects of the general topic represented by that loosely used word, "modernism." A bibliography has been added for this revised edition of Mr. Cheney's book, which has proved its popularity by passing through six editions since it was first issued in 1924, and 44 of its 179 illustrations are new. There is an index.

E. C. S.

## Music in Films

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

MUSIC is to be used as background to the action of future Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer films, it is stated. This is a welcome sign of a growing freedom in picture making from some rather narrow notions as to screen "naturalism." Musical accompaniment in motion pictures has been objected to in some quarters unless there is a visible source of the music in the scene being presented. Such an objection hardly is consistent with the use of the camera in practically every picture in an unrealistic way. Certainly music from an unidentified source is as acceptable a convention as the transportation of the spectators into physically impossible places by way of the camera lens. Not long ago we saw a film in which the spectators had a view from within a safe of a burglar forcing his way in. No actuality was involved in that "shot." The camera and its operator could not have been crowded into a real safe. Music, furthermore, can be used to displace a great deal of the needless talk that is applied to a medium that finds its true expression in movement. Music—movement in time; motion pictures—movement in space.

**Intermittent Talk**

Objections to music during talking sequences of films are well taken, we believe, because of the distracting multiplication of simultaneous impressions. Motion to music, yes. Movement while talking, yes. But all three together, continuously, is simply dizzying. If talk should come to be used only during rests in the accompaniment—rests, that is, much longer than in the ordinary musical sense—the addition of music to sound films might result in a further general approach to pictures in motion.

**Mr. Clarence Brown**

Recently in New York Mr. Clarence Brown, director of "Anna Christie," "Emma" and other Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer pictures, discussed with an interviewer the need of thinking in terms of the camera when making motion pictures, rather than in terms of the stage play. The closeness of the microphone and the lens to the player makes needless the visual exaggerations necessary to get effects in a theater. He finds that the most useful screen players are those who can adapt themselves to the intimate possibilities of expression before the camera, whether or not these persons have had a background of stage experience. Acting which seems natural on the stage becomes artificial in the film studio if the player does not modify his methods, and forget imaginary audiences and real microphones alike. He instanced Mr. Lewis Stone as a stage player who had successfully altered his technique to make it appropriate to work before the camera. Mr. Brown says that the addition of sound to pictures is now seen to have broadened their possibilities. Recording has become so well understood that work no longer is confined to conventional and obvious studio shots made to accommodate the inflexible sound apparatus. Once more the motion picture may range the countryside, regaining the freedom from circumscribed time and place that was the peculiar quality of the silent films.

E. C. S.

### Stage and Film Notes

Several early Chaplin films are to be reissued, with added musical accompaniments, by RKO.

Miss Clara Bow has begun work on the first of three pictures she is to make for Fox.

Mr. Herbert Marshall has begun work for Paramount as leading man in the new Marlene Dietrich film.

The Barrymores — Ethel, Lionel and John—are to appear in an MGM picture based on the career of Rasputin. On the stage they appeared together once in a Barrie playlet.

Mr. Henry Ainley is shortly to appear at the Westminster Theater, London, as Benjamin Disraeli in a new play.

The Camargo Society is presenting at the Savoy Theater, London, a month's program of ballet. Guest artists include Lydia Lopokova, Phyllis Bedells, and Olga Spessiva.

## The Coburn Collection in Chicago

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Chicago

ONE of the most satisfying exhibitions of recent years is the Coburn Collection of modern paintings and water colors, on exhibition for the next few months in the Art Institute of Chicago. The collection has been so well known to connoisseurs, both in the United States and abroad, that an opportunity for the public to see it was welcomed.

Mrs. Coburn is a very discriminating collector. She understands quality, and loves beauty. The majority of the pictures are of the French Impressionists, subtle and colorful, but she permits herself a pungent contrast in occasional acquisitions such as a couple of stark water colors by Mr. Edward Hopper, able and strong, but hardly lovely. Of the 63 subjects, 39 are in oil, and most of them would be prized by any museum.

Renoir is a particular favorite, and eight of the canvases are his. I believe I like the smallest one best—a picture less than a foot square called "At the Milliner's." One thinks of its color rather than of the subject. In spite of the small dimensions there is a freedom of handling and a brilliancy of color hard to equal. This is the earliest of all the Renoirs in the collection, having been painted about 1876. There is a great variety of subject and treatment, and one can get a fine idea of the painter's versatility in all but his later phases, which, I confess, I do not like so well.

**Cézanne and Manet**

Cézanne, a name to conjure by, and so often represented by pictures far below his best, is represented by a picture of an informal jar of flowers and two landscapes. One of these is a village panorama of Auvers-sur-Oise, as charming a picture as one could wish, and yet with real vigor. When a painter has been as shamelessly exploited by the dealers as has Cézanne it is pleasant to see occasionally a picture that he himself must have liked. The smaller landscape is less individual, but beautiful in color, without any of the mudiness characteristic of the poorer Cézannes.

The Manets are excellent, and surprising to those who have been in the habit of considering the artist a downright painter of rather harsh contrasts and very definite forms. One, called "The Illustrated Paper," shows a young woman reading a paper, represented in the most summary way, and yet as delicately as possible. The charm of the tones, the subtlety of the color balances, and yet the dash with which it is all put down, constitute something better than anyone is doing today, with all the present emphasis on cleverness. Then too there is a head of a mature woman with a sprightly expression, executed in a few bold strokes and yet glowing with character. A pastel portrait of Mr. George Moore and a dark and rather stolid painting of a small boy show Manet's versatility. Each is distinctly different, even in character, from all the others.

**Early Monets**

Manet is never thought of without his disciple Monet, who is also represented with some fine things, but the most interesting, to me, are two early ones, painted before he had become interested in broken color. One, a beach scene, has a gray-blueness reminiscent of Boudin, though entirely different in handling. They would make worthy companion pieces to "The Seine at Argenteuil," another early canvas, in the Palmer Collection.

One of the fine things is a small Picasso of the period before he had become interested in the mathematics of painting. It is a group of humble people on the bow of one of the little Seine steamers, each of whom is represented so well in a few strokes that the observer supplies all details. The color is rich and free, and quite worthy of Renoir for subtlety, although with somewhat more vigor.

There are two fine, large canvases by Degas. One, "The Millinery Shop," shows a young girl absorbedly trimming a fluffy hat while other similar hats are displayed about her. As a composition it is unique, and the feeling for textures is so truly represented in a simple choice of direct color that it is hard to realize that the canvas was never carried very far. It is a thoroughly satisfying thing. The portrait of a middle-aged Italian gentleman with his small and wistful niece leaning on the back of his chair is a symphony of low, quiet tones and a splendid characterization.

Then there is a dashing landscape by Van Gogh, so full of burning, sunny greens that the very sky is green; and there are many other things equally worthy of mention. The show makes a deep impression on all visitors. The outstanding quality of all the pictures seems to be charm, so feared and steadfastly avoided by most contemporary painters. I do not mean, of course, a charm without vitality; but a collection such as this makes one wish that the fear of charm would subside. Why, oh why, should the clever painters of today take such a perverse pleasure in sitting down in the fly paper, when they knew it was there all the time? And why should they do it as if it were something greatly to their credit?

### Teatro Leo Carrillo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—A new movement to preserve California traditions springing from the Spanish régime has come into existence in Teatro Leo Carrillo. Situated in Olvera Street, which has saved from modern commerce the first home built in this pueblo, about a century ago, the new playhouse has taken the name of a stage star who has become its padrino.

Within a stone's throw of the theater Mr. Carrillo was born, and before him many others of his family were prominent in the founding of what is now a metropolis. The theater presents in its opening week "The Passion Flower," with Miss Nance O'Neill starred. This play by Jacinto Benevente ("La Malquerida") is a tragedy of Spanish rural life.

Among the founders and patrons of the theater, who include numerous descendants of the founders of Los Angeles, are: Mrs. Charles Modini Wood, Dr. and Mrs. John M. Carruthers, Mr. Clarence Addison Shaler, Mr. and Mrs. Vance Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. V. R. G. Wilbur, Mr. John Newton Russell, Mrs. Eli P. Clark, Mr. John Newton Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Verbeck, Mrs. Robert Ladd Gifford, Mrs. Harry Lippincott Dunn, Mrs. Harvey S. Mudd.

Teatro Leo Carrillo seats 208 persons. It is to be operated with professional standards and, while it aims to encourage Latin-American drama by a hoped-for development of talented new playwrights, it is to be international in outlook.

## Britain Tells the World

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AT LAST Britain has produced a really interesting and important picture. Elstree has become propaganda-conscious. It has taken a leaf out of the Russian notebook. Ceasing to protest that the Soviet offends all the canons of good taste in making the cinema a branch of politics, it has decided to do a bit of propaganda on its own. The result is "England, Wake Up," a British Instructional Film that has had the advantage of supervision by Col. John Buchan. It is so significant of the welcome growing-up process of the film trade that we propose to pay it the compliment of trying to pull it to pieces to see whether still better and more adult things yet may not be done.

The film has two objects—to show that Britain has achieved a great deal in the past, and to inspire those Britons who see it to go out and carry on the tradition. In pursuance of the first of these ideals, "Wake Up, England" shows scenes of diamond digging in South Africa, engineering feats in Australia, irrigation schemes in Egypt, coal mining in Britain, cotton spinning in Lancashire—every aspect of the world's economics, in fact, that owes something to the skill and enterprise and foresight of Englishmen. It brings all these diverse scenes into some sort of rhythmic sequence, further unified by the voice of a not inefficient commentator.

But the film in itself gave a sense of completion—out of the photography and cutting is produced no feeling that Britain is engaged on a gigantic enterprise, which, though getting well under way, is as yet only half-finished. Consider how the Russians do this sort of thing. "Turk-Sib" was a glorification of the Soviet's railway achievements, but every single foot of it was a reminder to the audience that the work of opening up the desert places was only just begun. It was an incentive, not merely a shout of triumph. In the photographic side of "Wake Up, England" there is none of this urge to further endeavor.

An effort to supply this deficiency is made by bringing in a shadowy but most talkative figure of the Duke of Wellington, who expatiates with great affection on "his people," and tells them that they have come through a war beside which the mightiest of his campaigns was only a game, all this being a prelude to an appeal to them to go on to yet bigger things. This screen Iron Duke is a stupendous mistake. He is dull; he is out of character, and he is the mouthpiece of a particularly offensive form of twentieth-century smug self-satisfaction.

When a historical figure is introduced into a film of this nature, one feels that he should be made to talk stuff at least approximately in keeping with what is known of his character. This picture implicitly tells us that the Duke of Wellington is one of the things that Britain should be proud of; it should therefore do nothing to give a false impression about the Duke. But this voluble sentimentalist had nothing except his long nose in common with the victor of Waterloo; the Iron Duke had many virtues, but an affectionate admiration for the working classes was not one of them. Moreover, it is exceedingly unlikely that he would have agreed to depreciate his own military achievements in comparison with those of the late war. The assumption, which underlies the whole of this section of the film, that twentieth-century men and women are necessarily superior to their predecessors because they work on a larger material scale is false.

"Il Est Charmant," produced by Paramount at their Paris studios, is yet another attempt to break down the barrier of language. The whole film is in French, but there is a wholly delightful prologue, in which the principals, Miss Meg Lemonnier and M. Henry Garat explain the story in English in a bright little dialogue, now and again interrupted by the non-English-speaking members of the cast. The tale is about a young law student whose attention is concentrated on the revue theaters of Paris, rather than on his law books. On the morning of his examination, as he is trying to find his way to the university, he sees a pretty girl. Throwing all thoughts of law away, he follows her, and by great good fortune finds that she leads him to the examination hall, where she passes and he fails. Nevertheless, he is set up as a lawyer in the provinces, transforms his office on the lines of a musical comedy, and engages the girl as his head clerk. It is all very gay and sprightly, with M. Garat and Miss Lemonnier playing with attractively overflowing high spirits.

"The Indiscretions of Eve" (British International) essays to be an entertainment of the same kind, but it does not preserve the light-hearted mood well enough to be successful. Its principal players do not enter into the atmosphere of the thing with the proper air of confident abandon. But it has one exquisitely funny sequence in which, on New Year's Eve, the lions in Trafalgar Square dance hand-in-hand round the Nelson statue, and sing, "Auld Lang Syne."

H. H.

## New York Music Problems

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

ATTENDANCE, we realize at the present time of year, is the measure, and the definition, too, of everything pertaining to halls of song and auditoriums of symphony. Institutions that are now consummating arrangements for 1932-33 have only to announce a good list of subscribers, and all so-called artistic questions take answer. With a public keen to listen and ready to pay for the privilege, music rises from an abstraction to an accomplished fact, beyond all need of valuing or explaining. A number of people get interested in Wagner and another number in Beethoven, and they grow determined to have their curiosity gratified. Nothing more than that is wanted for the successful and unassailable establishment of a Metropolitan Opera Association and a Philharmonic-Symphony Society.

For the many seasons that the Metropolitan called out big crowds, opera stood as a topic for talk, but not for controversy. Dimly, certain persons looked into the future and saw a new opera house erected upon some important site and assuming the form of a civic monument. Hesitatingly, certain ones spoke of a rehabilitation of the administrative personnel and a higher percentage of American singers. The town as a whole, however, seemed satisfied with the going state of things and showed pride, indeed, in a high-geared, full-speed, quantity producing policy that always came prosperously through.

During the same years, when the old Philharmonic Orchestra struggled for the supremacy with the New York Symphony and with lesser organizations that came up and went down, now waging war and now making peace without significant result, instrumental music was a controversial subject of a most persistent sort. The majority, pleased with conservative programs conventionally presented, held the Philharmonic to be, as a concert body, good enough. Of two minorities, one cried out for more varied material, while the other clamored for a more resolute type of performance. An aloof and neutral party sought pleasure in the brilliant ministrations of the Boston Symphony, which visited the town once a month, preferring a known good from afar to a possession of doubtful value at home.

Today, the two forms of musical art appear to have shifted into exactly reversed relations. Passionate discussion arises, let the theme of opera be mentioned. Nobody can stir up the least feeling, let him try what provoking tactics he will, on the state of orchestral affairs. Here, we see two heads together over next winter's Metropolitan prospectus, and on the faces we read inquiry as to what will eventuate from the shortened plans that are noted. There we catch sight of a young man before a Philharmonic-Symphony announcement. But not a moment spent in study. Shall he be present when Mr. Toscanini, or when Mr. Walter, conducts those student concerts? That is probably all he asks himself.

Ah, but those in charge of the Metropolitan had an easy time back along! Nothing whatever to contend with; no intruding company, either resident or visiting, to excite comparison. Why did they ever get rid of the Manhattan Opera? Why did they discourage the Chicago Opera from coming in? Different altogether with the Philharmonic Orchestra. First the little minority that demanded a freshening up of the repertory got together an orchestra of its own. It gave but two concerts, or perhaps only one complete and independent program, under the direction of Mr. Edgar Varèse; then surrendered at discretion. Its brief revolt, however, sufficed to introduce a new day. The orchestra of protest was not long out of the grasp of the one minority before it fell into the hands of the other; and although delay and longer neglect remained in store for the cause of modern music, the hour had struck for a reform of the standards of interpretation. For there followed a period of distinguished visiting conductors, then a period of merging of orchestral organizations; and for final outcome, the consolidated Philharmonic - Symphony Society and the Toscanini-Walter régime of directing.

To look back over the decade of the twenties, which may perhaps still be referred to as a time of reconstruction in the art of tone, even if we cannot precisely tell what has been reconstructed, we find that as far as New York goes, the hall of song has lost, while the auditorium of symphony has gained, a grand attendance. To look ahead into the thirties, what needs to be done? Just now, the Metropolitan majority evidently holds out, just as the old Philharmonic majority held out, for a happy continuation of things as they are. A militant minority of some kind may exist, but none that discloses any notion of definite procedure.

For the matter of an opera house, New Yorkers find themselves situated somewhat as the Parisians were in 1845. New Yorkers may, for the Metropolitan's sake, rebuild their city, as the Parisians, for the opéra's sake, rebuilt theirs, and consume 30 years with the task. The directors of the new Metropolitan Opera Association may meantime take shelter in the Rockefeller Center, abandoning their theater on Broadway, which seems by rather general opinion to be outmoded, especially as to stage mechanism. But no doubt the real problem can be solved in one species of building as well as another, and under one character of administration as effectually as another; which is, how again to fill the hall of song and keep it brimming.

### Rembrandt Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—An important and widely representative exhibition of Rembrandt's works is being organized in Amsterdam in celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the University of Amsterdam. The exhibition, opening on June 11, will be held in the Rijks Museum, which is already so rich in examples of this master's works. In addition to his world-famous masterpiece, commonly but inaccurately described as "The Night Watch"—it depicts the city guard turning out in the daytime—the "Jewish Bride" and other paintings in the permanent collection, this exhibition will include celebrated Rembrandts lent from numerous other museums and private collections in many parts of the world.

Dr. Schmidt Degener, director of the Rijks Museum, has already secured the promise of a number of important loans from British collectors, including the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Crawford and the Duke of Westminster, whose two early Rembrandt portraits of a man and a woman were much discussed at the exhibition of Dutch art held in London four years ago.

In addition to the extensive array of paintings, the exhibition will include a superb selection of drawings by Rembrandt, from finished portraits to slight, thumb-nail sketches; and an exceptionally complete collection of his etchings, showing fine impressions of all his noblest plates and including many rare states which are little known except to specialists.

## All at Sea

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AT THE Garrick Theater, "Man Overboard," by Sutton Vane. Produced by Leon M. Lion, May 6, 1932. At the Pavilion, continuous variety. At the Prince of Wales's Theater, "The Jack Pot," a revue. Produced May 11, 1932.

Jack's father had forbidden him ever to think of the sea, for his mother had gone down in the wreck of a great liner. But one day, as the lad lay on the lawn of the vicarage near the source of the "stripling Thames," reading "Treasure Island," there appeared to him Mr. Leon M. Lion, in the guise of an Old Man of the Sea. After 10 minutes' conversation, with the eccentric tar recalling stories and legends of Drake and Frobisher and the other great ones of naval history, the boy's hopes and desires became inextricably involved with the forbidden element. Thereafter the sea exercised over him an irresistible but hateful fascination, so that, struggling desperately, he was nevertheless drawn farther and farther down the river, from Abingdon, when he was an undergraduate at Oxford, to Streatley, from Streatley to Maidenhead, and so on, through Chertsey, and Chelsea, and Limehouse—the Old Man of the Sea, his personified fear, turning up at every critical moment in some new and unexpected manifestation—till finally he sought relief from his alarms in that action which leads to the cry of "Man overboard!" And then, he found it was all a dream, and declared that he was afraid no longer, and went off to dinner with his very charming wife in the person of Miss Jane Welsh.

* * *

Years ago Mr. Vane made a great success with a play called "Outward Bound," in which an atmosphere of strangeness and eeriness was evoked with extreme skill. There should be something of the same odd feeling about his new play. Mr. Norman O'Neill has assisted him in this matter with some extraordinarily haunting music. Mr. Emlyn Williams also, as Jack, gives a performance pitched in exactly the right key, and Miss Laurie Cowie, as a factor in his imaginary downfall, strikes an exotic note, being very properly all too lurid and decadent to be realistic. But Mr. Lion, though an admirable and conscientious actor, in the important part of the ubiquitous sailor, fails to be anything but mundane, earthy; he does not get that—what shall we say?—"Turn of the Screw" touch which would justify the author's definition of the play as "a Mystery."

Mr. Ernest Jay, in the character of a melancholy innkeeper, who appears, to our inexhaustible regret, in one scene only, is beyond all praise. He is, of course, a gross caricature, but no more of a caricature than Mr. Micawber. And anyway, this is not intended as a realistic play.

One is glad to note that Mr. Lion has taken over the management of the Garrick Theater, for there are few men to whom the London stage owes more in the realm of worthwhile drama. Henceforth the Garrick will become identified with the dramatic policy of Mr. Lion, as the Lyceum used to be identified with Irving's. In the last few years theaters have not kept to any settled policy, and so have not built up any permanent connection amongst theatergoers. In consequence, advance booking, which used to suffice to keep even an indifferent play running for at least a few weeks, has almost disappeared. But the older method is now reappearing. Mr. Anmer Hall is building up a definite cliéntèle at the Westminster, Mr. Ivor Novello has taken over the Shaftesbury for a long period, and Mr. Ernest Milton has done the same at the St. James's. Slowly and almost unnoticed, the London theater world is establishing itself on a better economic basis.

* * *

An astonishing revival in British variety is taking place. Many London cinemas are going over to music hall turns, in which England has always had a considerable reputation. These music hall performances, like the film programs they supplant, are continuous. It is a curious fact that although, when variety programs are given twice nightly, the public resolutely stays away, they have only to be put on four times a day for queues to spring up at all the entrances.

"The Jack Pot" gives the impression of being an ill-organized and uncoördinated entertainment. Too many of its items could be cut without loss to the structure of the piece for it to be a really satisfactory revue. Had Miss Phyllis Monkman's ability to dance and sing sentimental songs and put across low comedy stuff been prominently enough exploited, the show might have had some unity. But he would be a dull playgoer who could not derive some amusement from such things as Miss Monkman was allowed to do, from the grace with which Miss Marion Harris sang her trivial ditties, from the trapeze exploits of Barbette and from the tumbling of George Campo.

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# Radio Tonight

**DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME**

**WEEI, Boston (390kc-508m)**

5:15 p. m.—NBC, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:00 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 Monologues; announcements; news.
6:45 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
7:15 Jack Heavalin; Irene Hanify.
7:30 Crockerville Mountaineers.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Talk, Mr. Ely Culbertson.
8:15 Russell Dorr, baritone.
8:30 NBC, Civic Concerts Program.
8:45 NBC, "Rarlem Fantasy."
9:00 NBC, "K-7"; dramatic sketch.
9:30 NBC, Valspar Orchestra; Pickens Sisters; soloists.
10:00 NBC, George Olsen's Music.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Talk, Mr. Merle Thorpe.
11:30 NBC, Jack Fettis and his orchestra.

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

4:45 p. m.—Saturday Afternoon Revue.
5:34 Baseball scores.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Perce Leonard, "Singing Pianist."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
7:45 Edward MacHugh, baritone; trio.
8:00 "Barn Dance"; sketch; music.
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Russo's Bradford Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "First Nighter"; "Fandango."
10:00 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Twenty Fingers of Harmony."
10:45 News; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 "Dick and Dick," popular harmony.
11:30 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 NBC, Lew Conrad's Orchestra.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

8:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
8:30 Shepard Mirror of Fashion.
8:45 Dok Eisenbourg's Orchestra; soloist.
9:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:30 Big Brother's Debating Society.
6:45 Leo Litwin, pianist.
7:00 CBS, Frederick William Wile.
7:15 CBS, William Hall; orchestra.
7:30 "Rajput"; transcription.
7:45 CBS, The Street Singer.
8:00 CBS, Armenian National Chorus.
8:15 CBS popular programs.
8:45 CBS, "Split Seconds," O. H. Caldwell.
9:00 "Operette in Miniature."
9:30 Local and CBS popular programs.
10:15 Lynn Chorus.
10:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Local and CBS dance music.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

5:00 p. m.—Le Paradis Band.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 Instrumental Trio.
6:00 CBS, popular programs; baseball.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
7:30 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
7:45 Concert Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Negro spiritual recital.
8:30 "Getting the News," "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Crystal Male Quartet.
9:00 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, United States Army Band.
10:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
10:15 CBS, "The Agricultural Omnibus Relief Bill," Edward A. O'Neal.
10:45 CBS, "Coral Islanders."
11:00 CBS, dance music.

**FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 5**

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

10:30 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:15 p. m.—Jewish Twilight Players.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO program.
1:30 Charles Little, violinist.
1:45 "Hints on Better English."
2:00 NBC, "Great Composers" program.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Program from Cleveland.
4:45 NBC, "Pastels"; strings; poetry.
5:30 NBC, Program from Berlin.
5:45 NBC, "Golden Strings" Concert.
6:00 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 NBC, G. E. Circle: Paul Robeson.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
9:45 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise" musicale.
10:15 NBC, Spitalny Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, "Musings"; poetry; music.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcements.

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

11:00 a. m.—Trinity Church service.
12:15 p. m.—"Old Han'; Penny."
12:30 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chappie.
1:00 Morey Pearl and his orchestra.
1:45 Talk, "Romance of Politics."
2:00 Unitarian Hour; talk; choir.
2:30 NBC, Kay Orchestra; soloist.
3:00 NBC, Friendly Hour; talk; music.
3:30 NBC, "Echoes from Versailles."
4:00 NBC, "Songs of Home Sweet Home."
4:30 Jackie Jackson Cotton Pickers.
5:00 NBC, "Sabbath Reveries."
5:30 NBC, Gypsy Orchestra; soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
6:30 NBC, "Golden Gems" musicale.
6:45 "Makers of a Greater Boston."
7:00 Plymouth Post Band.
7:30 NBC, Three Bakers; Sylvia Froos.
8:00 Pat Henry's Southern Rebels.
8:30 Concert recital.
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; male quartet.
9:45 NBC, "Making the Movies."
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:15 Perce Leonard, minstrel.
11:30 Organ recital, Arthur Martel.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

11:00 a. m.—Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain"; organ.
12:30 Nationaleers Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, The Merrymakers.
2:30 Soloists; pianist.
3:00 "Danceapators."
3:30 "Petite Symphony."
4:00 "South Sea Echoes."
4:30 "The Vagabonds."
5:00 Twilight Reveries; organ; soloist.
5:30 Concert ensemble; soloist.
6:00 Studio announcement; news.
6:15 Harlequin ensemble.
6:30 Shepard Stores Musicalities; soloists; chorus; quartet; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Talk, "The World's Business."
7:15 CBS, Chicago Knights program.
7:45 CBS, William Hall; trio; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, "The Greybund Traveler."
8:45 "Have You Had a Wage Cut?"
9:00 Toscha Seidel; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Harry Sosnik's Orchestra; soloist; male quartet.
10:00 Scott Furriers; transcription.
10:30 "Hill Billy George."
10:45 "The Ambassadors."
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS, Dance music.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple.
12:00 noon—CBS, "Voice of St. Louis."
12:30 p. m.—CBS, "Street Singer."
12:45 CBS, Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, "Builders of America."
1:30 CBS, Community Center Recital.
2:00 Salon Ensemble.
2:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour; Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
5:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; quartet; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Radio Revue; soloists; sketch.
6:30 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:35 Marimba Band.
8:45 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:00 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Gem Highlights: Denney orchestra; celebrity program.
10:30 CBS, Ziegfeld Radio Show.
11:00 CBS, Gaucho Ensemble.

## 'Oyster Money' Issued In Western Town

SEATTLE, Wash., June 4 (AP)—The Raymond Chamber of Commerce has come forward with "oyster money" in an effort to relieve a cash shortage brought on by the closing of the Consolidated Bank in that city.

Its cardboard has a picture of a big oyster, the kind they cultivate in waters of that region, on the back. The front carries the legend: "Raymond's oyster money."

The money is a promise on the part of the chamber of commerce of that city to pay when the first dividend is issued from the bank. The Tenino chamber has followed the same plan, using wood for money.

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AGENTS WANTED—To sell direct to wearer, men's neckties (patented); commission basis. MARLO CHAVATE, 61 Thatcher St., Brookline, Mass.

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FURNISHED apartment, 1 room and alcove, kitchen, $45.50, for July and two weeks in August; Christian Scientists preferred. A-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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3, 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms.
Exceptional room arrangements; 17 minutes to Pennsylvania Station, 4 minutes to railway or subway stations; electric refrigeration; lodge service. Reliance Property Management, Inc., on premises, or Tel. FLushing 9-6781. Long Island, N. Y.

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WILL sell or rent to responsible, experienced party established and one of the finest tea houses around Boston. A-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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FOR RENT, well-furnished cottage, 10 rooms and bath, all modern conveniences, electricity, open fireplace; well-kept grounds, garage; beautiful, unobstructed views; bathing, boating, etc.; also smaller, well-equipped cottage. Address S. D. S., P. O. Box 73, Belmont, Mass.

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WEST DENNIS, MASS.—For rent, Cape Cod cottage of 8 rooms and 3-room cottage; low rent; both in the pines on shore of pond. Apply to MISS WHEELOCK, Wheelock School, 100 Riverway, Boston.

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ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
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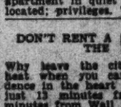

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COLLEGE education, 10 years diversified sales and executive experience, married, desires consideration. A-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESMAN with manufacturing, refrigeration, merchandising and advertising experience; capable of handling shop problems, creating merchandising plans and producing advertising; remuneration requirements reasonable. Write Box S-47, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SECRETARIAL or any position of trust and responsibility (no stenography); can handle correspondence; typist. 20 years business experience, financial, etc.; adaptable; unquestionable references. D-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Georgia's Most Unique and Charming Tea Rooms
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Near Fox Theatre

*Permanent Waving*
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*BEAUTY SHOP*
*All Lines of Beauty Culture*
112½ Forsythe St., N. W.
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*An Institution of 30 Years' Standing*
*Mail Orders Solicited*
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*Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear*
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J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
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Loctfast Roofing
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We sell, install and repair
Warm Air Furnaces
Chas. N. Walker Roofing Co.
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Furs repaired and redyed

Picture Frames
*Made to Order*
GIFTS
for every occasion.
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GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys.
Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery and Millinery.

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*PUPPIES FOR SALE*
Exclusive blood lines.
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801 E. Hawthorne Ave., College Park, Ga.

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Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.
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Midsummer Dresses, Hats
Hosiery and Underwear
LADY JANE SHOP, Inc.
23 BROUGHTON STREET, EAST

Morris Shoe Repair Shop
16 WEST BROUGHTON ST.
Expert Shoe Repairing
*All Work Guaranteed*

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
*Furniture—Carpets*
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*G. E. Electric Refrigerators*

Kelly-Springfield Tires
Combined with Our Service, Make a Splendid Combination
HARRIS TIRE CO.
DRAYTON AND PERRY STREETS

*"Say it with Flowers"*
RICHARDSON'S
*FLORIST*
Bull and Liberty Sts., Savannah, Ga.

## NORTH CAROLINA

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COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

Abbott-Knight
*Dry Cleansing*
Mountain City Laundry
*A Complete Cleaning Service*
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Asheville Ice and Storage Co.
Wholesale and Retail Ice
Refrigeration for Perishables.
HIGH CLASS COAL
Office, 24 SOUTH MARKET STREET

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Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
*Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners*
*Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning*
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

P. O. Box 292 Dial Phone 3-0533
Charles W. Christian Co.
*Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors*

### RALEIGH

HILLSBORO MANOR
1115 HILLSBORO STREET
RALEIGH, N. C.
Mrs. Sue Hough, Proprietress
Dining Hall
and Attractive, Comfortable Rooms
Prices Reasonable
ON NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO. ONE AND STATE HIGHWAY NO. TEN

## PENNSYLVANIA

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*The Famous*
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
*Twenty Years on the Square*
The Home Is the Only Competitor.
545-547 Penn Street Reading, Pa.

## Local Classified
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*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.*

**ADVERTISING SERVICE**

ZURICH, Switzerland's metropolis, safest pivot for European campaigns; get through with GURTNER, advertising counsel, Zurich, Hadlaubstr. 52.

**BOARD FOR CHILDREN**

HAARLEM — HOLLAND
Mrs. A. PHAF-EULER offers loving home to children being educated in Holland; husband teacher gymnasium. Tempellers/strast 10.

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(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.), Chartered Patent Agents,
29, Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

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EX-FLYING officer, United Kingdom and Canadian "B" licenses, experienced on American and British commercial aircraft, single and twin engines, qualified photographic pilot, flying experience in England and throughout Canada (Northwest territories and Arctic included), requires post as pilot; exceptionally safe and steady; excellent testimonials. Box M-1080, 3 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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WELL educated Swiss girl, trained nursery governess, seeks position with children; French speaking Switzerland preferred. Apply MISS AERNE, c/o Mrs. Schoch, Klosbachstrasse 141, Zürich 7.

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PARIS—CHARLES LAGOURGUE, 6 Porte Point-au-Jour; singing lessons and complete musical education given in English, French.

**TO LET**

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
Flats, Rooms, "KATANDRA," 132 Walsh St. Best part of SOUTH YARRA on the hill 3 minutes tram. Easy walk through Botanical Gardens to City. Quiet and harmonious surroundings. Ring Win. 2438.

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### COPENHAGEN

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WOOD-ENGRAVER
*Lauritz Larsen*
Decorative Cutting for Furniture, Buildings and Models. Beautiful and Cheap.
Ny Adelgade 5II Tel. Byen 6783

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Repairing and Polishing of Furniture

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ALFRED SHARON
*Attorney-at-Law*
17, RUE DES BELGES, CANNES
*Many years of experience.*

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MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Gutenberg 42-71 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
3 Avenue de l'Opéra

RÉAL
392, rue St-Honoré
Hand-Made LINGERIE and BLOUSES
Ready-to-Wear and to Order
Exclusive Models. Finest Silks
VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Mrs. ALICE SHAW
*Storage of Furs, Skins; Models, Transformations, Repairs*
c/o REVILLON & CO.
89, RUE DES PETITS-CHAMPS
Tel.: Central 31-64

*Marcaline*
*Smartest Hats in Paris for the Price*
4, RUE DU MARCHE ST-HONORE

PRINCESS MARY'S HOSIERY
FRENCH HOUSE, 205 rue St-Honoré
*HIGH-CLASS STOCKINGS*
*ANGORA UNDERWEAR*
*ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR*

## GERMANY

### BERLIN

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
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Unter den Linden 59A

*The leading firms for*
Corsets and Underwear
Neumann
Lewandowski Obersky
about 90 shops all over Berlin

Manufacture of Real Amber Goods
Danziger Bernsteinwaren-Fabrik
ANTON PLOCEK
Berlin W. 8 Unter den Linden 22-23
Grosse Passage, Laden 16
Big Arcade, Shop 16

BUTCHERS
*excellent meat and sausages*
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischermeister
Bln. N. Müller Str. 63.
Tel. C. 6 Moabit 789.
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

PENSION POTSDAMERPLATZ
Bellevuestr. 6 Tel. Lützow 1614
*High-class. Running water. Private baths.*

CANNED GOODS MILL PRODUCTS
FRANZ PFLUGMACHER
(Inh. Alfred Thieke)
Schöneberg: Kolonnenstr. 48-49
Siemenstadt: Brunnenstr. 27
Tel.: G 1 Stephan 6413 u. Fraunhofer 2329
Konserven, Mehl- u. Mühlenfabrikate

Dainty Fancy Work, Speciality Tapestry
H. LANGENBECK, Kleist. Str. 26a
FEINE HANDARBEITEN
Spezialität: Goblins

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanien Allee 86
FURNITURE, *also* SUITES
Large selection, low prices, easy payments. Gediegene, eleg. Einrichtungen, Einzelmöbel Gr. Auswahl, niedrige Preise, Zahlungserleicht.

Stegliter Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

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*GOWNS—COATS—COSTUMES*
to Measure and Ready-Made
A. M. SCHUMANN
Moszinsky Str. 2/1
DAMENMODEN
Anfertigung und Fertigabteilung
Kleider/Mäntel/Kostüme

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

## GERMANY

### HAMBURG

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, please call C2 Bismarck 3423, where a bureau of all national and local advertisements is maintained.
FERDINANDSTRASSE 23

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKERS
MODERATE CHARGES
ANNA DEMANN
Erika Strasse 77 I
Anfertigung feiner Damenmoden
Mässige Preise

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### THE HAGUE

A. N. VERHOOG
(Firm G. P. Post)
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ARCHITECT, EXPERT, HOUSE AGENT
Repair of Houses Mortgage & Insurance

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*ROBES COATS FURS*
Lange Voorhout 50-52
The Hague Phone 110613

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Advertising Information Bureau
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11 Via Magenta

GIUSEPPE VIVALDI
10 Lung'Arno Acciaiuoli
Florentine Jewelry, every variety of stone Suitable for Gifts.
*Recommended by the Women's Rest Tour Association of Boston.*

BIANCALANI
*MODES*
10 LUNG'ARNO ACCAIUOLI

UGOLINI & TONISSI
Via Calzaioli 9
*Men's Outfitters*
Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Gloves, Stockings and Handkerchiefs.

CHARLES
*LADIES' HAIRDRESSER*
has transferred to Via Porta Rossa II
*Next to Palazzo Davanzati*

J. DELESTRE
7 VIA RONDINELLI
*Ladies' Hairdresser*

CARLO PIERI AND CO.
TEA ROOM
Pastry, Confectionery
Specialty of Fine Cakes
15 VIA TORNABUONI

L. GALLI
*Coral, Cameos, Tortoise Shell Artistic Jewelry.*
LUNG ARNO CORSINI 2

## NORWAY

### OSLO

ASTRID SANDMO
Valkyrie gt. 17, Oslo
Telephone 63547
Perfumery Vademecum
THE EGYPTIAN CREAM AND POWDER
Two wonderful preparations based on an ancient recipe found in Egypt and attributed to Queen Cleopatra.

Sannerbroens Benzinestation
Waldemar Thranes gt. 86
Is the Service Station
*FOR YOUR AUTO*
Come in or call 70222

Bernh. L. Mathisen, A/S
KARL JOHANS GATE
Department Store
Everything for the Home

## SWEDEN

### STOCKHOLM

Lagersons
SHOE STORE
Kungsgatan 4, Stockholm
*Established in 1874*
Stockholm Göteborg

Astrid Ahlström & Co.
*MILLINERY SHOP*
Always Latest Novelties
Biblioteksgatan 12, 1st and 2nd Floor.

Gillberg's
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING
*Gentlemen's Equipment*
Hamngatan 5 AOnly Goods of Quality

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

ANTON LARSSON
Foto-Magasin
Mästersamuelsgatan 6
*Developing, Printing, Enlargements.*
Frames and Framing Work

STOCKHOLMS NYA FRUKTAFFÄR
FRUIT STORE
Birgerjarlsgatan 32
Tel. Norr 983, Norr 2402

### BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Bollwerk 7019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15

TÜRLER
First Class Watchmaker
MARKTGASSE 27

## SWITZERLAND

### BERNE (Continued)

Banque Commerciale De Berne
14 Rue Fédérale
BERNE
All banking transacted.
Special Tourist and Travel Office with Agencies at Interlaken, Wengen, Kandersteg, Gstaad and Spiez.
Letters of Credits Foreign Cheques and monies bought and sold.
Sleeping-cars, Railway and Airplane tickets Berths on many shipping lines Insurance of luggage
*Information free.*

Gramophone Records Radios Radio-Service
*Speciality: Columbia*
DIRAPHON S.A.
MARKTGASSE 21, BERNE

Linens & Cottons
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
TROUSSEAUX
Leinenweberei Langenthal A. G.
Spitalgasse 4, Berne

*Our Auto Service guarantees prompt delivery*
Zentral-Waschanstalt A.G.
*(CENTRAL LAUNDRY)*
Schwarzthorstrasse 33 Tel. Bw. 19.75

BERGER-STALDER
Au Départ
Bern, Spitalgasse 33.
*The House for Fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites*
REPAIRS

Gentlemen's Outfitters
Zwygart
Bern. 35
Kramgasse
First-Class Goods, Shirts, Ties, Hosiery, Gloves. Large assortment of
UNDERWEAR

A. PARPAN
*(formerly Knechtli)*
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 6
*Ladies' Costumes, Frocks and Underwear*
CHILDREN'S DRESSES

ZUSCHNEIDE ATELIER & COUTURE
IDA von ALLMEN
*PARIS DIPLOMAS*
Clients can make up their own materials at the atelier, under expert supervision. Cost per afternoon or morning Fr. 3.
Marktgasse 50. Tel. Bw. 33.72.

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY Ltd.
Berne - Zurich
THE HOUSE FOR CARPETS AND LINOLEUM

CHARCUTERIE FINE
Best quality sausages, hams, etc.
Ernest Lobsiger, Berne
MARKTGASSE 20 Tel. Bw. 10.24

Famous Old Confectionery Shop:
Oppliger & Frauchiger
and biggest Tea-Room in Berne near the place of Parliament.

Coal, Wood & Benzine
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Schwanengasse 5
Telephone Bollwerk 7181-2-3

BERNE WHERE TO EAT?
At the vegetarian Restaurant.
Ryffhofhof, Neuengasse 30, 1st floor
A. NUSSBAUM
(1 minute from the station)

*Couture E. Mischler*
GURTENGASSE 3
TEL. CHRISTOPH 58.06 (Nr. 35.865)

M. VIFIAN-ZBINDEN
*Chemiserie*
Kramgasse 10, Berne
Tel. Chr. 26.70

HAIRDRESSING
Manicure - Perfumerie
MAISON WILDBOLZ
Founded 1837
2 MARKTGASSE 2 Tel. Bw. 32.06

### SWITZERLAND

### BERNE (Continued)

MATHYS & CO.
*formerly E. Bech Mathys*
Corset Specialists
Marktgasse 56. Tel. Bw. 2101

*Speciality House for all Toilet Requisites and Beauty Products*
Grand Parfumerie
"MILLE FLEURS"
ZYTGLOGGENLAUBE 4
Tel. Chr. 49.39 I. Salzmann

SILKS VELVETS SHAWLS
for Street, Afternoon and Dinner Wear
Leiden Jucker
on Theaterplatz, Bern

DAMPFBUGELANSTALT
(Ironing, dyeing, cleaning, etc.)
Monbijoustr. 37 Tel. Christoph 64.10
bügelt, reinigt chemisch, färbt, stopft, plissiert und repariert. Herren-und Damenkleider.

*FLOWER SHOP*
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8. Tel. Bw. 34.05

CONFISERIE RYSER
*CONFECTIONERY*
Spitalgasse 29
Berner Haselnusskuchen Biscomes de Berne

### BIEL

THE QUALITY HOUSE
LÖFFLER & CIE, Biel
*"Ladies' & Gentlemen's Apparel. Mass Atelier.*
*HIGH QUALITY, MODERATELY PRICED*

### GENEVA

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
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16 rue du Mont Blanc

Speciality of Gruyere
Fine Cheese and Swiss Bacon
BUTTER CREAM
MADAME PASSY, 13 Rue de Rive

AUTO-CAMPING
E. Dengler
Ramistrasse 3 Zürich b. Bellevue
Catalogue free

CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine
OFFICE SUPPLIES REPAIRS
O. BACHMANN. Passage des Lions 7.

TEA ROOM
H. PIQUILLOUD-CAVILLIER
4 Rue de Rive (next Cinema Etoile)
Best Chocolates, Delicious Cakes, Ices

Charcuterie Fine
Marchandise De 1er Choix
*BEST QUALITY COOKED MEAT*
MME. R. OLIVIER, Rue Voltaire 28
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Dyers and Cleaners
MAISON CRITIN
6 Place des Philosophes *(near church)*
Goods dyed according to pattern.
Rush orders quickly delivered, also Goods delivered by post.
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SANS INTERRUPTION PENDANT L'ETE
Madame Dunant (Hemans)
18 Conseil Général

W. BERTRAND
TAPISSIER
RUE DU RHONE 92

MODES
MAISON JEANTET
11 Rue du Rhone

WATCHMAKER
Repairs to all types of watches
J. AUBERT 6 Rue Carteret
Tel.: 27.383

MAISON DE HAUTE COUTURE PARISIENNE
O'DONNELL-GARNIER
12 Rue de la Croix d'Or
*Our aim is: Quality—Service*
English Spoken Tel.: 44,989

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*ARTISTIC*
WOOD-CARVING and IVORY WORK
DIANA, INTERLAKEN (Founded 1837)
Carved and Inlaid Furniture
Apply for catalogue Th. Zryd, DIANA, INTERLAKEN
*MAIL ORDERS FILLED*

Before You Shop
See Our Large Assortment of
Sport-Shoes, Boxcalf & Neats Leather Boots
First Swiss Quality at Low Prices
WWE. MÜHLEMANN

### LAUSANNE

For Everything Concerning
ELECTRICAL WORK
Apply to
H. KAPPELER
5 Rue Pepinet, 2 Grand Pont
*House founded in 1898*

### SWITZERLAND

### LAUSANNE (Continued)

LAUSANNE
3 Rue de Bourg
Ladies' Hose
Knitted Sports Garments
Underwear; Novelties, Specialities.
Faillettaz S.A.

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MERCURE
*Stands for Quality*
You will find in all our shops a most varied assortment of
Chocolates, Biscuits
Cereals and Canned Goods

### ST. GALLEN

LADIES' READY MADE GARMENTS
UNDERWEAR HOSIERY
DRESS GOODS SILKS
White Goods
Metzler
VOLKSMAGAZINE, ST. GALLEN

BEDROOM RUGS

G. PANELLA
*Floral Artist*
Marktplatz 14 Tel. 2887

HANS AMMANN
COMESTIBLES
*Speciality Shop for*
POULTRY, FISH AND GAME
NEUGASSE 46, ST. GALL. Tel. 171

E. GRÜNENFELDER
*CORSETS*
BRODERBRUNNEN

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*Silk Specialities*
*Ribbons.*
H. DIETRICH
THUN, FREIENHOF

Books are awaiting you at the BOOK-SHOP
W. KREBSER & CO.

M. LEOPOLD, *Lauitor*
SOUVENIRS
CERAMICS
WOOD CARVINGS

MARIE ANDRES
*PLATZLI*
Ladies' Needlework—all styles.
Wool, cotton, silk mercerie.

Bakery Könitzer
*Tea Room—Kaffeestube*
Freienhofgasse 15

MRS. E. DEBANNE
*Mercerie Bonneterie*
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Gloves Hosiery Ties
PLATZLI 72

J. R. BÄHLER'S Wwe.
Ob. Hauptg. 34
THUN-POTTERIES

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*Rennwegtor*
C. Zellweger & Co.
*Draperies Novelties*
Tel. 32624

Silks, Silk Goods
Woollens
Smart Ladies' Tailors
GRIEDER & Co.
Lucerne, ZURICH, St. Moritz

Pension Friedheim
Familie Schmidt Zollikerstr. 22 Zürich 8
Delightful Rooms Excellent Food
*LUNCH and DINNERS*

HANS LOCHER & Co.
Münsterhof 13
Founded 1822
Fancy Leather Goods, Trunks for Motor Cars, All travelling requisites.

### SWITZERLAND

### ZURICH (Continued)

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JELMOLI S.A.
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalog

MODES LYDIA
First-Class House
New Models Daily from Paris and of OWN CREATION
Mrs. L. Motschi-Zollinger, Zürich 1. 4 Fraumünsterstrasse 4

## Union of South Africa

### CAPE TOWN

Fine Shoes
*at a popular price*
Pearce's *Shoe Store*
58 PLEIN STREET
Tel. Cen. 3184

ATTWELL'S
*Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality*
Daily delivery from Simonstowns Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

YOUNG'S
PROVISION STORES (Prop.) Ltd.
*EXPERT GROCERS*
58 PLEIN STREET Phone 1882 Cen.
Daily deliveries to all parts of town and suburbs.
*RINSO*

J. Lawley & Co. Ltd.
*"West of England"*
for Men's and Boys' Clothing and Outfitting Come in and inspect our goods.
Westminster House, 120 Longmarket Street
CAPE TOWN

A. F. HONEYMAN
*Merchant Tailor and Outfitter*
LADIES' COATS & SKIRTS
34 St George's Street, Cape Town
Phone 2360 Central

House, Farm and Estate Agents
HERBERT PENNY LTD.
Tel. 6021, 6025 & 6028 Cen.
45 ST. GEORGE'S STREET, CAPE TOWN

Atlas Printing Works
*Commercial and Fine Colour Printers*
15 BUITENGRACHT STREET
Phone Cen. 4004 CAPE TOWN Box 862

REGAL CYCLE Co. Ltd.
The Cycle Firm of Repute
Branches & Agents Throughout Africa
Mail Orders Filled
47 LONG STREET CAPE TOWN
Tel. Cen. 511 Telegrams "Regal"

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LOWTHERS BREAD
76 ALICE STREET Phone 980

*Daily Deliveries Town and Suburbs*

SHORT & McDONALD
Builders—Carpenters—Plasterers
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing & Painting. Estimates Given.
Phone 2017 256 STANFORD HILL RD.

FLORIDA ROAD STORES
HOLDEN & CO.
High Class Grocers & Provision Merchants
279 Florida Rd. Tels. Stam: 3887 & 3890

LOUDON BROS.
Grocers & General Dealers
48 Florida Road Tel. Cen. 3007

Phone Dbn. North 180
MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
The Queens Bridge—P. O. Umgani

REGAL CYCLE Co. Ltd.
The Cycle Firm of Repute
Branches & Agents Throughout Africa
Mail Orders Filled
47 LONG STREET CAPE TOWN
Telegrams "Regal"

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited
NATAL
1 & 2 Anglo-African House, Smith Street DURBAN
*All Classes of Insurance Transacted*
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

### EAST LONDON

Jerrys
NETHERLANDS BANK BDGS
OXFORD STREET, EAST LONDON
*GOWNS and MILLINERY*
PHONE 1491

### JOHANNESBURG

D. WHITTAKER
*COAL MERCHANT*
Only best coal supplied
Wood—logs or chopped
6 Heiman's Buildings Von Brandis Street
Phone 4484 P. O. Box 1239

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Sibel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago & Coal Powder
Pipe & Flange Joint Compound
"Murrella" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Graphitising, Paint, etc.
Consult us re Grinding Requirements.
234 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 2580

SEE NEXT PAGE

# AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

## Union of South Africa

### JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)


Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms Ltd.

*High Class Confectioners*

Cakes and Pastries despatched anywhere in S. Africa for overseas customers. Satisfaction guaranteed.

"HOUSE OF QUALITY"

ORDER DEPT., 96, Pritchard Street

NEW YORK STEAM LAUNDRY Ltd.

*Cleaners and Dyers*

P. O. BOX 6037 PHONE JEPPE 363

FAIRHAVEN

"A Quiet Place of Residence"
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Delightful Gardens. Tennis. Garages.
Our car meets guests on request.
Charlton Terrace Phone 00165 Central

REGAL CYCLE CO. Ltd.

The Cycle Firm of Repute
Branches & Agents Throughout Africa
Mail Orders Filled.
47 LONG STREET CAPE TOWN
Telegrams "Regal"

*The* MISSES HENDRIE

Henwoods Bldgs. Pritchard Street
Johannesburg S A
Teachers of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages, etc.
Commercial and Business Training


### PIETERMARITZBURG


IRELANDS

IRELAND & CO., Ltd., Maritzburg
Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Frocks, Lingerie, Choice Millinery, Footwear, Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters and Hatters.
P. O. BOX 152 MARITZBURG

AND USE MORE STATIONERY
TARBOTON & BRIDGETT
227 CHURCH STREET
MARITZBURG

B. SEIGEL, *Bootmaker*

Hand-made Python and Lizard boots and shoes. Ladies' Handbags a Speciality. Repairs. Satisfaction guaranteed.
212 LONGMARKET STREET


### PORT ELIZABETH

Delicious Bread & Cakes
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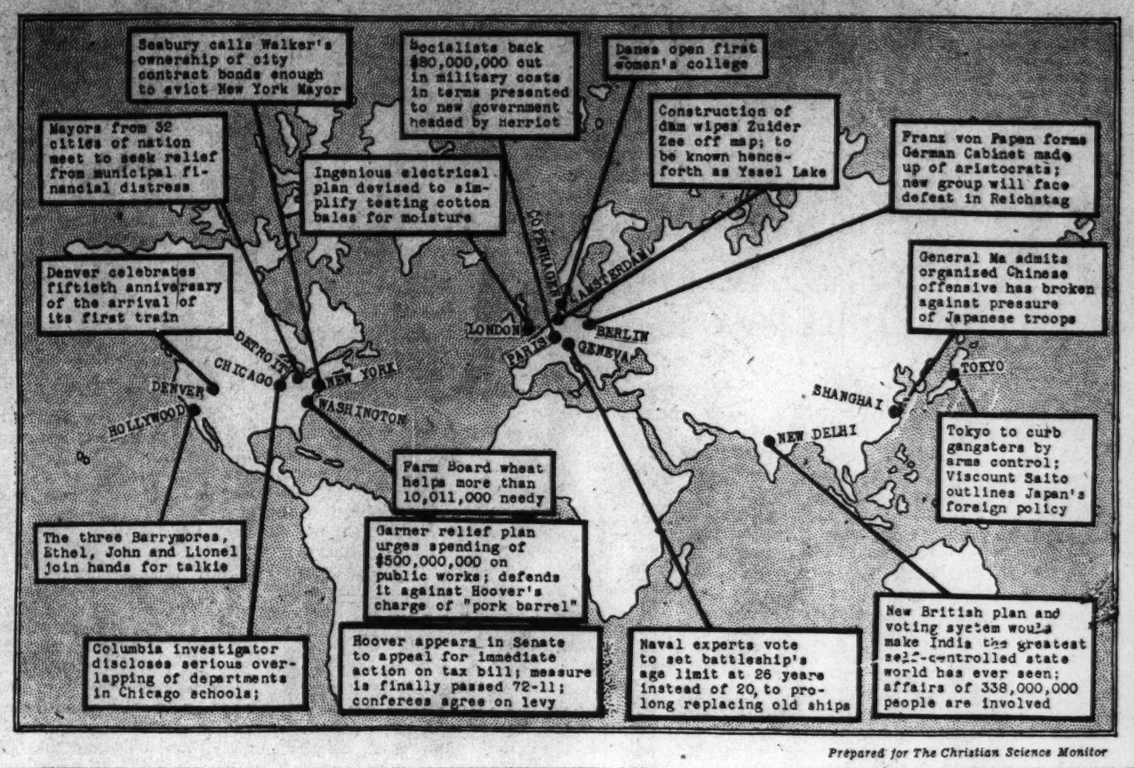
# DAILY FEATURES

## World News of the Week at a Glance


Seabury calls Walker's ownership of city contract bonds enough to evict New York Mayor
Socialists back $30,000,000 cut in military costs in terms presented to new government headed by Herriot
Dames open first women's college
Mayors from 32 cities of nation meet to seek relief from municipal financial distress
Ingenious electrical plan devised to simplify testing cotton bales for moisture
Construction of dam wipes Zuider Zee off map; to be known henceforth as Yssel Lake
Franz von Papen forms German Cabinet made up of aristocrats; new group will face defeat in Reichstag
Denver celebrates fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of its first train
General Ma admits organized Chinese offensive has broken against pressure of Japanese troops
COPENHAGEN
AMSTERDAM
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
GENEVA
DENVER
CHICAGO
DETROIT
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
HOLLYWOOD
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
NEW DELHI
Tokyo to curb gangsters by arms control; Viscount Saito outlines Japan's foreign policy
Farm Board wheat helps more than 10,011,000 needy
The three Barrymores, Ethel, John and Lionel join hands for talkie
Garner relief plan urges spending of $500,000,000 on public works; defends it against Hoover's charge of "pork barrel"
Columbia investigator discloses serious overlapping of departments in Chicago schools;
Hoover appears in Senate to appeal for immediate action on tax bill; measure is finally passed 72-11; conferees agree on levy
Naval experts vote to set battleship's age limit at 26 years instead of 20, to prolong replacing old ships
New British plan and voting system would make India the greatest self-controlled state world has ever seen; affairs of 338,000,000 people are involved

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

## All Nature

### Otter

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTERS are known the world over for their skill as divers and swimmers. Accounts of Olympic water sports often speak of some contestant as able to swim like a fish, but here is a little furry creature of scarcely 18 pounds, going along its own quiet way, yet daily outswimming members of the finny tribe in order to get its dinner.

Inasmuch as the otter lives almost exclusively on fish it seldom strays very far from water. For this reason it is usually seen on the bank of some lake, stream, or in some cases by the sea, where it patiently watches for a sizable meal. Body and tail flash in an arrow of bright rich brown as the otter dives into the water.

While eating its meal we have the opportunity to look it over more carefully and notice the small, flat head; very broad muzzle; thick strong whiskers; short, round ears, and small, black, beady eyes. The body is a rich, bright brown above extending to the outer surface of the legs. The exceptionally fine fur of the otter is of two kinds, a short, soft, whitish-gray underfur brown at the tips, and a longer, stiffer, and more thick kind called the guardfur which gives it luster and sheen. The tail is a little more than half as long as the body. From the tip of the nose to the end of the tail our average sized otter is about 3½ feet long.

"How did it come to be called 'otter'?" one may ask. Originally the word otter came from the Old English "ote" or "otor" which was taken from the still older Dutch and German "odder" and the Swedish "utter," both of which can be traced back still further to the Greek word for water. Just as baby sister goes through the various steps of learning to pronounce a word and finally arrives at a pronunciation to use for the rest of her life, so many of the words in common use today have gone through a similar process in the history of language.

For the Greeks to give it a name in some way connected with water was quite natural, for the animal's long, low body, short legs, and webbed feet with sharp claws, make it particularly adapted for such an habitation. Otters are widely distributed over the earth and are everywhere very much alike in size and color. Persons who are interested in animals as fossils have found records in the rocks showing that the earliest otters were in existence as far back as the Miocene period of some 65 to 70 million years ago.

During late March or early April, the mother otter builds her nest of grass or other herbs in some shallow or hollow place in the bank of a river, generally where the roots of a tree project to form a dry shelter. Here she brings up a little family of three to five youngsters, teaching them very early to be independent and hunt for fish for themselves in the traditional manner.

## What They Say

**Lighter Opera**

"People want to be gay now, not sad. They want a lighter and more popular form of opera."—*Beniamino Gigli.*

**Get at the Root**

"Instead of feeding the hungry, why not go further and make hunger impossible?"—*Henry Ford.*

**Courage Does**

"Discouragement pays no dividends."—*Chief Justice Hughes.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

## Quotation for Today

*LIVE therefore as the Warrior of Heaven, who conquereth by mercy and love, whose weapons are wisdom and forethought.*
—PSALMS OF THE WEST.

## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Sinim** (S. R.) — *Si'-nim* (first *i* long as in *site*, second short as in *it*). Not *Sin'-im.*

**Peniel** (S. R.)—Preferably *Pe-ni'-el* (first *e* as in *descend*, *i* as in *ice*, second *e* as in *recent*).

**Pharael** (S. R.)—*Is'-ray-el* (*i* as in *is*, *a* as in *mandate*, *e* as in *get*).

**Capernaum** (S. R.)—*Ca-pur'-nay-um* (first *a* as in *sofa*, first *u* as in *urn*, second *a* as in *mandate*, second *u* as in *circus*).

**Famine**—*Fam'-in* (vowels short). Not *fa'-mun.*

**Pharaoh**—preferably two syllables, *Fay'-ro* (*a* as in *ace*, *o* as in *old*). Not *Fer'-ih-or.*

**Desolate**—The *a* is as in *mandate*. Not *des'-o-lit.*

**Heritage**—Sound the *a* as in *mandate*. Avoid *her'-ih-tij.*

**El Dorado** — *El* (*e* as in *get*) *Do-rah'-do* (first *o* as in *obey*, *a* as in *arm*, second *o* as in *old*). Not *El Do-ray'-do.*

**History** — The *o* is as in *obey*. Avoid *hiz'-ter-y.*

**Christianization** — The third *i* is short. Five syllables, *Kris-chan-ih-zay'-shun*, secondary stress on first syllable).

**Message**—The *a* should be sounded as in *mandate*. Avoid *mes'-ij.*

**Sinew**—*Sin'-u* (*i* short, *u* long). Not *sih'-noo.*

**Evangel**—The first *e* is as in *descend*. Avoid *eh-van'-jul.*

**Messiah**—The *e* is clipped as in *novel*, *Meh-si'-a* (*i* long, *a* as in *sofa*). Not *Me-si'-ya.*

**Authority** — This word starts off with *au* as in *haul*—not a short *uh*. But note, too, that the *o* is short as in *odd*, not the circumflex or caret *o* as in *thorn*. (This short *o*, which, for want of a better way of respelling phonetically, has frequently been represented in this column by the approximation *ah*—*au-thahr'-ih-ty* — requires careful attention when followed by an *r*).

*Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.*

## Worth Knowing

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

A federation of British felt hat manufacturers, aroused by the increase of the hatless fad, has asked all bank and insurance companies in the British Isles to require employees to wear hats.

## Brevities

**Los Angeles Times:** The real secret of success is to make or do something that delights the commonest person you know.

**Ohio State Journal:** Among the grave crimes which should be punished severely is serving lumpy mashed potatoes.

**Milwaukee Sentinel:** What we are looking for is a great statesman who will invent a lot of taxes that nobody but the other fellow will have to pay.

## In Lighter Vein

**Why He Was Promoted**

Assistant: "Have you no account with this house, madam?"

Customer: "No, but maybe I can arrange matters with your manager."

Assistant (to manager): "A lady of no account to see you, sir."—*Tradesman.*

**As the Ship Neared Athens**

"See those white hills over there?" asked the sweet young thing on the Mediterranean cruise. "What is that?"

"Snow," replied the captain.

"That's what I thought," she remarked, "but a lady just tried to tell me it was grease."

**Expressive**

The street orator had expounded his views to an indulgent audience for over half an hour, when he wound up dramatically: "Lidies 'n' gen'lemen—an' that's the 'ole kettle o' fish in a nutshell."—*Tit-Bits.*

—Pearson's

"You want twopennyworth; but you've forgotten what you came for?"

"Yes, but you'll find the smell in the bottle, please."

**Timely Household Topic**

"But listen, dear, spending more money is the way, you say, to end unemployment."

"Yes, but, my dear wife, dressmakers aren't the only ones out of work."

**Another Conference**

Englishman: "American talkies will lose their popularity in England if something isn't done about the twang."

American: "Hm-m; perhaps there will be a Hollywood nasal conference."

**The Martyr**

"So your wife baked the pies for your lodge's pie-eating contest last night? I suppose you felt obliged to enter it?"

"Yes, but I had to quit after a couple of bites."

"And who won the contest?"

"I did!"

**Unusual Work**

"You say you are the fiction editor on the Congressional Record?"

"Yes, I insert the (cheers), (laughter), and (applause) in the speeches published every day."

**All Dressed Up**

"That cow has a lovely coat."

"Yes, it's a Jersey."

"There, now! And I thought it was its skin."—*Boston Young Men's News.*

**Farm Produce**

"How's business?" asked the tourist of the farmer at the wayside stand.

"It's been pretty fair, but I lost a good bit of trade this morning."

"That's too bad. How was that?"

"The team from the city was two hours late getting out here with my stuff."—*Portland Express.*

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Not Unmindful

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Dublin

THE coat of arms of the Fitzgerald family of Ireland is the figure of a baboon carrying a baby, and underneath the Latin motto:

*Non immemer beneficii.*

The story connected with this strange device is interesting:

Long ago one of the family was away at the wars and had left his household in charge of one or two old retainers and the women servants. Suddenly there came an alarm of the enemy and all fled, forgetful of the little baby, the heir of the house.

A pet baboon ran to the cradle, caught up the child, and climbed with him to the top of the abbey steeple. The servants were all in terror, but the baboon brought the child safely to the ground.

When the father returned he felt that he owed a debt of gratitude to the dumb animal that had saved the heir of his house. So he set the monkey in the center of his knightly shield and placed beneath the motto, "Not unmindful of his kindness."

## Do You Know That—

*(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)*

**Perhaps the only case of its kind**—a father and two daughters practicing law in the same office—is that of Emanuel Hertz of New York City and his daughters Miriam and Edithe?

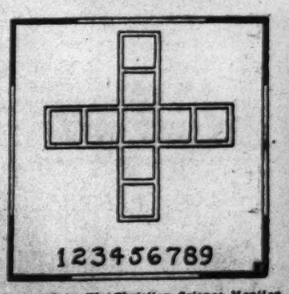
**The Boston Museum** of Fine Arts and the Fogg Museum at Harvard University are guarded by police dogs which are let loose in the buildings every night?

**The camel that carried** Napoleon during his campaign in Italy will be a stuffed exhibit in a new Napoleonic museum which is being completed on the island of Aix?

**With the aid of four** airplanes, Russia recently sowed 8000 acres of wheat in 15 days?

**Early golf balls** were made of horsehide stuffed with feathers?

## Addition Puzzle




*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

Try to place the figures 1 to 9 in the proper squares so that each row, vertical and horizontal, will add to 23.

## Key to Puzzle

**Answer to Linked Squares Puzzle:**

POD
ORE
DEE
STY
TEE
YEN
THE
HEN
END

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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# EDITORIALS

## Enfranchising India's Millions

THE report of the Franchise Committee which, under the chairmanship of the Marquis of Lothian, has been studying the voting system in India, is a momentous human document. It prepares the way for the more complete political emancipation of one-fifth of the human race. It simplifies greatly the question of constitutional government in India, which has baffled the best thought of Britain and India, but it does more than that.

It brings the Indian peasant from the mud hut of his squalid village and gives him the right to have his say in bettering the conditions under which he lives. It recognizes the right of the Brahmin to have a directing influence in the affairs of his own country, but it also recognizes the right of the depressed classes—whose lowly status derives from Brahmin doctrine—to rise from the degrading position in which India's social system has placed them. It considers the Muslem's place in India's politics, it dignifies labor and brings woman out of the actual no less than political purdah to which custom has long inured her.

In short, the proposals embodied in this report open the way for Indians of all categories to express their needs and opinions and to secure redress for their social and political grievances by orderly and constitutional means.

The report, of course, does not imply the complete solution of all India's difficulties. They are too complex and ingrained for that. But it does disclose in a measure, pressed down and running over, Britain's genuine good will for India, and her serious intentions to help Indians attain self-government. It indicates, moreover, that despite willingness and sincerity on the part of Britain, India's problem still remains largely one of patient evolution.

Lord Lothian's committee has shown that a federation between British India and the Indian native states is workable. It charts the course for putting it into operation. It takes the issue out of the category of academic discussion and reveals it as a practical reality:

The statistics involved in the voting system which the committee has prepared indicate the immensity of the project. But the committee has not merely juggled with figures. It has dealt with the human element. It sends 36,000,000 people to the polling booths, but it remembers that the great majority of them are illiterate. It indicates that political parties are still in their infancy in India, but does not draw therefrom the inference that Indians are incapable of political expression. In all its conclusions the committee deals with facts as they are in India, and has reached findings to harmonize with conditions there today.

The committee's recommendations contain a full scheme of voting for the greatest number of people that has ever been brought within the control of a single government. Even at that it has only enfranchised a little over 14 per cent of the population. In this connection some criticism has emerged. Although the report is signed by every member of the committee, three Hindus, in a dissenting note, have expressed their faith in full adult suffrage, especially in towns.

The committee has not overlooked the issue. It points out the practical difficulties involved in granting the vote to 130,000,000 people—the number which would reach the electoral polls if adult suffrage were conceded. But even in this the committee shows its fairness, for it has left the way open for Indians themselves to extend the suffrage as the people become ready to operate it. Moreover, without settlement of the communal issue between Hindus and Muslems—which has still to be determined by the British Cabinet—the committee could offer no other solution to the voting problem of India.

The fact is that the agreement reached by the Lothian committee is one of the most remarkable achievements in modern political history. Pathans of the northwest frontier, Gujerati weavers in the mills of Bombay, Muslem peasants on their allotments in the plains of the Punjab, Sikhs selling silks in the bazaars of Amritsar and Hindu students in the scholastic environment of Allahabad may now settle their difficulties by means of common polling stations. If they will, they may forget for the nonce the traditional historic differences which have hitherto kept them shut in watertight compartments of communalism. Most significant of all, at least for India, is the fact that every seventh voter is a woman.

## Democracy in the Crucible

PATIENCE, in times like these, is more than ever a virtue. It is particularly a virtue in a democracy. For in a democracy there are always those who stand ready to place the blame for unsolved problems upon the form of the government and to advocate some undemocratic short cut as a sure road to their solution. But it is not clear that democracy is altogether to blame or that its abandonment would enable nations to work some economic magic.

A national dictatorship in the United States, for which there seems to be a number of advocates just now, might relieve Americans, as individuals, of many of their responsibilities. But there is little prospect that it would solve their problems. Italy has a dictatorship that is as absolute and as well directed as the veriest American autocrat could desire. And yet Italy has not escaped thereby the complex problems that confront other countries. Hungary is an even more graphic illustration of the same fact. No, even granted that the American people would agree to a dictatorship and that they could find an agreeable dictator—and all of that is granting a great deal—it is still unlikely that America would find itself, forthwith, on the way out of its difficulties.

Moreover, while such a plan would relieve us of some measure of responsibility, it would at the same time give us a too easy escape from the experience of self-management, which is one of democracy's chief virtues. Woodrow Wilson once remarked that "it is a strenuous thing, this living the life of a free people; and we cannot escape the burden of our inheritance." That it is a strenuous thing no one at the present moment will wish to deny. And, on second thought, there will probably be few who would wish to escape the burden of such an inheritance.

The method of democracy is sometimes hard. In times like the present, it seems exceedingly slow. So slow that President Hoover was obliged to say to Congress the other day, "In your hand at this moment is the answer to the question whether democracy has the capacity to act speedily enough to save itself in emergency."

But its processes, when they do succeed in rising to the emergencies, have, none the less, indispensable compensations. For the objective of democracy is not only to perfect the mechanism of society, but, in the school of coöperative effort, to perfect the individual. A way inevitably will be found through the current difficulties with which the world is confronted. That is important. But it is of even greater importance that, in the democratic effort to find that way, mankind will have learned some things and gained some experience which can be added to the sum total of human progress. It is democracy which provides that educational process and stands as the guarantor of the advances that result from a combination of coöperative discipline and individual initiative.

## Why Silver?

IF SILVER were taken in payment of the war debts to the United States, as is proposed in the Hayden-Somers resolution now before Congress, the debtor nations would be called upon to consign to Washington every year much more than the annual world production. This is normally about 200,000,000 ounces, which, even at 50 cents an ounce, more than 20 cents above its present price, would amount to less than $100,000,000, or between a third and a fourth of the amount required by the war debtors for their average annuities during the term of their payments.

Let us assume that the silver mines of the world could be expanded to such an extent as to yield four times their present output. How would this huge supply of silver be used when it arrived in the United States? "Silver for war debts" proponents say that it might be added to the stock of American currency, the inference being that the United States is short of currency, and that such a windfall would help to offset the deflation.

If there is one thing of which there is no shortage, it is currency. It is difficult to register this fact because it happens to be the unique feature of the business crisis—the feature for which we have to thank the Federal Reserve System. Statistics show a steady upward curve in currency output. On April, 1931, total money in circulation amounted to $4,652,000,000; on April 30, 1932, $5,464,000,000.

The trouble is that "money in circulation" either is not circulating at its former velocity or is not circulating at all. And the run-down in circulation arises from lack of confidence. It is more than doubtful whether the issue of new money backed only with silver would restore confidence; in fact, it might further disturb it, and in that case the new "money in circulation" would promptly go out of circulation.

It is difficult to see how such an accession of silver would be useful or stabilizing in a currency system based on gold.

## What Britain's Tariffs Mean

AT ONE stroke Great Britain has been transformed into a protectionist country. The tariff is still not a high one compared with those in most European countries. It ranges from a minimum of 15 per cent on tools and machines used in productive industries to a present maximum of 33 1-3 per cent on imported semifinished steel.

But though the walls thus erected may not be very high, they are walls. They are erected not for revenue purposes, but to exclude goods. Great Britain thus appears to have turned its back on the system to which she has clung for the greater part of a century, and ranged herself among the majority, who are frankly protectionist.

It must not be supposed that this revolution will pass entirely unchallenged. The Labor Opposition will now champion free trade more warmly. Liberals, the traditional defenders of this doctrine, will continue to expound its virtues. But an overwhelming majority in Parliament will support the new policy, and the Liberal leaders in the Cabinet do not regard it as a matter of such importance as to call for their resignation.

Britain, then, has become a protectionist country, and is not likely to change again in a hurry. But the position may easily be misunderstood. An overwhelming majority of the country, and even a majority of the now ascendant Conservative Party, is in a certain sense still "free trade" in its sympathies. That is to say, if the countries with which they trade were willing to abolish tariffs, they would be delighted to reciprocate. The heart of England, paradoxical as it may sound, is as much in favor of the open door at the very moment when it is imposing taxes as it has ever been in the heyday of free trade. The movement toward freedom will continue to work, but in another way. The country starts now from the basis of protection, and will move, not toward free trade, but toward freer trade. The process envisaged is that of extending the area within which goods are exchanged either freely or under preferential conditions.

This is the method which many Liberals, reconciled to the inevitable, will advocate; and with them will be an important body of Conservative opinion. The Ottawa Conference looms large on the horizon. The prime object of that conference will be to turn the Empire into an economic system under which tariff barriers will be reduced to a minimum. Round the Empire, if all goes according to plan, will be drawn a sort of cordon excluding all countries which are devoted to tariff extremism, and including vast trading areas where commercial friendliness and sanity will prevail.

Moreover, the president of the Board of Trade has said it will be the desire of the Government to make similar preferential agreements with other countries that are ready to offer reciprocal advantages; and it is not too much to suppose that Scandinavia and the Argentine would be included within the "freer trade" area. Half or more than half the world in time might come to be included within an economic system in which tariffs were either scaled down or abolished. Indeed, the ideal of the most doctrinaire free trader might and may be forwarded by constantly expanding the non-tariff or reduced tariff area.

## "Gas" of Another Color

IF THE primary colors should be submitted to a vote of the men, yellow undoubtedly would be an "also ran." Very few men would go to a haberdashery and deliberately select a yellow tie. Some of their feminine relatives might buy one for them, in which case it probably would be worn only on those occasions at which said relatives might be present. Yellow may be displayed by men when it modestly appears in conjunction with other colors, but as a solo exhibit they much prefer something in blue, green or red.

It may be that departure from the gold standard by many nations was facilitated by this inherent dislike of yellow. Perhaps all that is needed to reëstablish it in popular favor is a trimming of blue. There certainly is something fetching in the idea of a blue-trimmed gold standard. The recent flair for pink gold might suggest the advisability of adopting this delicate tint as the color scheme for a revised gold standard. Anything but yellow.

And now research chemists assert that men carry their dislike for yellow all the way to the gasoline tank. Modern processes of "cracking" have resulted in a natural yellow tint and refiners have been put to a severe test in meeting what they declare is mere prejudice. Any other color meets with approval. It may be pink, red, green, blue, purple, white, or even a harlequin effect, but no self-respecting automobile is going to be caught out after nightfall with any yellow streaks in its "gas" line. Perhaps the way to increase the sale of yellow gasoline will be to induce the feminine relatives to buy it.

## Art Steps Out

FOLLOWING the precedent of Muhammad when the stubborn mountain balked, Art, finding herself unwooed, has daintily lifted her skirt and trippingly set out in quest of her indifferent suitor. And where would she be more likely to find him than in Washington Square, hard by Macdougall Alley in New York City's Greenwich Village?

Even if, as some aver, the "Village" is less bizarre and more prosaic than it was a score of years ago and the Elysian zephyrs blow less lightly there than they do, *par exemple*, across the hills of Montmartre, or in the valley of the Boul' Mich on the left bank of the Seine, the flowing cravat of the Bohemian still flutters in the gentle breeze that finds its winding way through the narrow byways of Gotham's downtown region.

And the suitor, judging from reports, has responded nobly. The probability is that he never was either faithless or fickle but merely found so much preoccupation in balancing budgets, national and his own, that he temporarily forgot the way that led to Art's pleasant studio. Touched by her friendly gesture his latent chivalry has sprung to the rescue of the maiden in distress. The al fresco picture exhibition recently held in Washington Square has swarmed not merely with window shoppers but with connoisseurs eager to unloose their purse strings. If not actually reaching to the proportions of a boom, the market for paintings has had a lively fillip and the merry jingle of coins has gladdened artists whose pockets before were none too full.

After all, what more fitting frame could pictures have than trees, even if they are only Washington Square trees. The innovation may lead to Sunday afternoon displays in American parks such as those in the Jardin du Luxembourg in Paris, where painters place their wares against the trunks of trees and expatiate modestly—more or less—upon their worth.

It is a picturesque adventure, this sallying forth of Art. And what a boon to the artist is this gallery of the open air where the stern arbitrament of a "hanging committee" no longer holds the sword of Damocles over his maiden effort.

## Editorial Notes

Unless expenses now uncontemplated arise, a Minnesota University senior will round out his final year in school at a total cost of $79. He prepares his own meals at a cost of eight cents each and earns his lodging in a fire station by opening and closing the heavy doors, walking the two miles to classes to save transportation. Between times he not only manages to get his own lessons, but teaches one to those who are willing to profit by a good example.

A new type of cotton-picking machine said to do the work of five men will need further developments in the way of a phonographic attachment really to take the place of the jovial harmonizing Negro cotton pickers.

What could have been more appropriate than T. H. Cotton and W. T. Twine tying for the 1000 guineas golf championship recently?

# Lausanne and the United States

By H. B. ELLISTON

*To provide background information needed for an understanding of the issues before the Lausanne conference, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is publishing four articles on the history and possible solution of the debts-reparations problem. They are appearing in this space on alternate days*

### *II. History of the War Debts*

IF EVERY belligerent had pursued a "pay as you go" policy in meeting war expenditures, it is safe to say that the war would not have lasted long. A tax-ridden people would have insisted on the statesmen making peace. No such Spartan policy prevailed in any of the countries concerned. In 1914, the French Minister of Finance stated plainly, "We propose neither to create new taxes nor to increase old ones." He and his successors kept their word. Germany did a little better. It raised about 5 per cent of its war expenses by taxation. Great Britain raised 20 per cent, and the United States 33 1-3 per cent.

How, then, was the money raised to pay war expenses which in 1913 values have been estimated at $80,680,000,000? There were many ways. Ordinary taxation soon gave place to direct or indirect confiscation, the indirect form being the printing of money, which, at least in the circumstances prevailing during the war, was the equivalent of the coin-clipping practiced by medieval kings. Internal loans furnished another source of funds for the harassed governments. Finally external loans were raised for the purpose of buying goods and services which the belligerents could not themselves provide. Perhaps a sixth of total war costs was found in this form.

In lending among themselves, the countries arrayed against Germany, being war allies, did not bother about such things as the credit standing of the borrower. The purse of the stronger ally was always open to the weaker. As the war dragged on, there was only one purse left that was not altogether threadbare, and that was the British. By April 6, 1917, when the United States entered the war, all the allies were leaning heavily upon it. Enter Uncle Sam—and a new purse of seemingly illimitable proportions opened to the allies. Mr. J. M. Keynes, with the financial contribution mainly in view, goes to the extent of saying, "Without the assistance of the United States the allies could never have won the war."

Thus began the accumulation of war debts to the United States. Their distinguishing feature is that they represent transactions between governments. The United States Government, by means of such devices as Liberty Loan drives, swept up the American funds available for investment, part of which it used for its own war effort and part for remittance to the allies.

There were several distinct conditions attached to the loans. One was that the money should be spent in buying American commodities. Dollars were not transported to Europe. They were remitted straightway to the American manufacturer or farmer who filled the allies' war orders. Of war debts, amounting to $9,811,094,094, approximately 25 per cent went to Europe in foodstuffs and cereals, 20 per cent in munitions, 22 per cent in cotton, and the remainder in a hundred and one miscellaneous articles. Even the dollars obtained by the allies in supplying American troops in Europe were applied to their purchases in the United States.

The great question about the debts is: Were they akin to commercial transactions? Tons of ink have been spilled in answering it. Some of the debts were clearly so. Commercial transactions are obviously represented in the postarmistice purchase on credit of surplus war material, relief supplies, flour, etc., amounting to $510,000,000. Then there is another category of advances that must be called commercial borrowings. In liquidation of commitments already entered into, the allies continued to borrow after the armistice, that is, when the war effort was over, sums totaling $2,520,000,000. This leaves us with $6,781,900,000 against which to apply our query. The answer here, I think, is that the loans were not akin to commercial transactions.

It is true that, unlike reparations, which are a direct levy on the former enemy, war debts originated as transactions in which the creditor gave goods and services in return for promises to pay, or demand notes, which are commercial forms for borrowing money. It is also true that it was the full intent of the creditor, as expressed in the acts authorizing the loans, that he should get his money back. But it is a fact to be set alongside these considerations that as between allies or associates war debts have never been regarded in the same light as peace debts. British history is littered with the remains of bonfires made of war-time promises to pay received from allies. Every war-time financier in joint campaigns has been through the same experience. In most cases the debtor has said, as the Emperor Francis Joseph did to Russia, after receiving such a loan, "We shall astonish the world by our ingratitude."

The difference between war and peace debts is apparent when one pauses to think what the former are used for. They are not contracted for constructive purposes. In theory a foreign loan, as Mr. Hoover has often reminded American bankers, should be advanced to build something, say, a dock or a railroad, so as to yield its own interest upkeep. In the World War, as in previous wars, states were pressed with war necessities, and consequently signed huge obligations quite cheerfully for things that were either eaten or shot through the cannon's mouth.

Nobody in war time thought of days of financial reckoning. Neither did the United States as the lender. Like the borrowers, it disregarded all financial canons, being just as intent as they that the money should be used nonproductively. Why? Because the loans were being used to do the work of the United States as well as that of the debtor nations.

If the United States had been fighting as well as financing all the time it was in the war, this point might not be stressed, but, according to General Pershing's memoirs, ten months elapsed after America's entrance into the war and only one division of troops had arrived in France. With reason the allies assert that during this time they were fighting not only their own battles; they were fighting America's as well. The British and the French alone lost 460,000 men killed and nearly a million wounded in those critical days, when the German battalions, galvanized by the imminence of American participation, hammered at the thinning line that separated them from Paris. Major-General John F. O'Ryan, U. S. A., said: "They died while serving as substitutes for American boys." And Representative A. Piatt Andrew drew the parallel that America's soldiers were "virtually placed in a situation like that voluntarily assumed by many men in the North during the Civil War, who, having been drafted for Union armies, hired substitutes to take their place."

In law, I understand, there is a peculiar liability called an implied contract, which describes an unrequested service of which advantage has been taken. Say a man, under the impression that it belongs to him, mends a fence belonging to a neighbor. In the courts, I am told, he would stand a good chance of collecting his expenses.

In this way the allies rendered a service to the United States. Its financial equivalent, however, is indeterminable, though it might be argued that the partial cancellation which the United States accorded on the war debts beginning in 1923 was sufficient compensation.

# Notes From Paris

**Napoleon's Island Home**

THE house in which Napoleon stayed on the Island of Aix, near La Rochelle, has been presented to the nation. It contains many interesting relics of the Napoleonic era assembled by Baron Gourgaud, the great-grandson of the Emperor's aide-de-camp and the donor of this new museum. The Ile d'Aix is a fortified island defending the port of La Rochelle.

**Spanning A Strait**

The project for linking up the Island of Oléron with the mainland is being studied by the interested governmental and departmental authorities. Several proposals have been put forward for effecting this, and three are being given serious attention. The first would cost approximately 170,000,000 francs ($6,800,000), and would entail the construction of a viaduct 3000 meters (9600 feet) long and 40 meters high, which would provide for railway, motor and pedestrian traffic. The second is also a viaduct, but a lower one, with a movable bridge in the middle to allow for the passage of ships, and the third provides for a cable railway from the mainland, with large cabins capable of carrying 100 passengers at once. The island, which is five kilometers from the mainland, is a holiday resort and also has important oyster fishing interests. La Rochelle is the nearest large city.

**Linguistic Policemen**

Paris policemen are being taught languages by a new method. M. Confida, their professor, believes that in every language there are eighty "key" words which enter into the construction of all the simpler phrases, and he teaches these words and phrases by sight as well as sound. For example, M. Confida gives a French phrase such as "J'ai un rendez-vous," and, as he presses a button which makes the English translation of these words, "I have an appointment," appear on a blackboard by means of slides and electric lights, he repeats them with his pupils. Some 450 are learning English, 180 German, 160 Italian, and 100 Spanish.

**Orators In Frocks**

Not discouraged by the Senate's persistent refusal to grant them the right to vote, Frenchwomen are preparing themselves for the day when they will have to address, and answer the questions of, critical audiences of electors. A recent meeting held at the Musée Social in Paris provided them with an opportunity of speaking in public, and in order to make the proceedings more interesting, speeches were made against, as well as for, the cause of feminism. Mlle. Odette Simon, a prominent woman lawyer and an active feminist, was heard to deliver a warm address defending the Senate's point of view. A professor of diction was present to correct the mistakes of would-be public speakers. The meeting was presided over by Mme. Brunswigg, president of the *Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes*.

# Mirror of World Opinion

*The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.*

## The United States Is All Right

HAVING for many years followed extremely closely the developments of America's economic life, I have definitely reached the conclusion that the despondency now prevailing there has gone much too far. I believe that we may soon expect a fully justified return of that self-reliant spirit of enterprise which during the past century has raised the United States from the level of a small and almost impoverished agricultural community to that of the greatest industrial nation in the world.

To those of my American friends who express dismay with regard to the economic future of the United States I always reply:

The American people have never failed in an emergency, and they will not fail now.

If the measures now being sponsored by the Administration at Washington are carried through, I am convinced that they will have the immediate effect of stimulating business not only in America but throughout the world. . . .

The effort of recovery will be far easier for America than for Britain. The United States has the immense advantage of being self-supporting.

Within that vast area is found every commodity required for civilized existence with the exception of coffee, rubber, tin, and one or two purely tropical products.

The American nation, moreover, is weighed down by no burden of foreign debt, while its own internal liabilities are insignificant compared with those of Britain. The annual interest payable on the British public debt imposes a charge equal to more than £7 per head on every man, woman and child in the country. The interest on the Government debt of the United States is less than £1 per head of its population. . . .

The time may be closer at hand than many people yet believe when the two great Anglo-Saxon nations will lead the rest of the world up the path of economic recovery. They are equipped in every respect to render this historic service to humanity. Working on parallel lines, their economic influence in the world would be unchallengeable. Their coöperation is made easier by the fact that they share not only the same language but the same laws and many centuries of the same history. Their mutual confidence is unimpaired by political differences or rivalries. Neither of them covets any advantage at the expense of other nations, and they have repeatedly shown, as in their naval agreements with each other and with Japan, the capacity for treating international interests in an international spirit.

The fact that the responsible leaders of the two greatest nations in the world, Britain and the United States, have now set before themselves as their most urgent task the restoration of sound national finance will have a most potent effect in dispelling that world-wide mistrust which is mainly responsible for delaying the return to normal economic conditions.—*Viscount Rothermere*, in the *Daily Mail* (London).